FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

PY242204 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2115 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Mar (LATIN)--The Chilean Government today expelled former Interior Minister Gerardo Espinoza Carrillo, accusing him of carrying out political activities and of preaching totalitarian doctrines.

In an official communique, the Interior Ministry indicates that on Sunday Espinoza, "an active Marxist and member of the proscribed Socialist Party, took advantage of a ceremony held at the general cemetery of this city in memory of former Interior Minister Jose Toha to insult the legally instituted government."

The communique also states that Espinoza had carried out political activities and preached Marxist doctrine during the ceremony, which was held in front of the tomb of Toha, also a former interior minister during the Allende government.

The communique also repeats that the government will be inflexible regarding respect for the new constitution, which prohibits Marxist doctrines or those that instigate class struggles and violence in the country.

UN AMBASSADOR BELIEVES CHILE'S POSITION IMPROVING

PY240237 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Ambassador Sergio Diez, permanent Chilean representative to the United Nations, has expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the United States said at the last session of the world organization that the attacks on Chile regarding the human rights issue were discriminatory and unjust.

The diplomat said that it is very pleasant to hear from the United States that the criticism of Chile regarding human rights is unjust and only has political aims, being the result of a campaign mounted by some Chileans abroad. Diez said that the events observed during the last session of the UN General Assembly are really satisfactory for Chile, because this development permits us to strengthen our positions, because world attention will be centered on countries where human rights are really not respected.

He added that this year not only did Chile attack certain nongovernmental fronts financed by the Soviet Union, but also the United States, Great Britain and other Western nations took very harsh stands against those organizations. Ambassador Diez said that formerly very little attention was given to Chilean charges against the front organizations and the communist countries, and he confirmed that a basic change could be felt at the last session of the world organization, a change favoring Chile.

BRIEFS

SUPERVISION OF EMBASSIES APPOINTED--President Augusto Pinochet has announced the appointment of Gen Enrique Morel as plenipotentiary ambassador to all Chilean embassies in the world. He will have the task of providing them with as much information as possible from President Pinochet and the Chilean Government and of supervising their activities. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Mar 81 PY]

HIGH COMMAND BRIEFS ROLDOS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PA240452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2329 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 24 Mar (EFE)--The high military command today briefed Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos on the progress of the withdrawal of troops from the border with Peru.

Roldos received the report through the army general commander, Medardo Salazar, and the commander of the Ecuadorean forces in the southern province of El Oro, Richelieu Levoyer.

After an approximately 2-hour meeting, Salazar said that in this way the dispositions of the mediating countries which set dates and other details for the withdrawal of troops are being fulfilled.

This process began on Monday, 16 March, simultaneously in Ecuador and Peru within the framework of detente in the conflict.

For his part, General Levoyer noted that the border will be reopened when President Roldos repeals the decree declaring a security zone on Ecuadorean territory.

This state was imposed last 28 January when armed Ecuadorean-Peruvian conflicts on the Condor Range were intensified.

Meanwhile, the army commander said that in view of the recent confrontations, the Ecuadoreans have gained awareness that the problem involves everyone alike and is not of the exclusive competence of the militarymen.

He added that the conflict has shown that the armed forces must be permanently vigilant and ready for any eventuality.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HAVANA EMBASSY INCIDENT

Two Basic Conditions Presented

PA240445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2241 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 23 Mar (AFP)--Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde said today that Ecuador has been striving to prevent a break of diplomatic relations with Cuba, following the problems caused by the occupation and later evacuation of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana.

A break can be avoided simply by abiding by the two basic conditions presented by the Ecuadorean Government to Cuba. They deal with Ecuador's dignity and the effective protection of persons who are, in some manner, related to Ecuador, the foreign minister said.

In statements to the press, Barrera also said that when we speak of protection, we do not seek the return or physical presence of these persons at the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana. We refer "to the right to physical integrity and essential freedoms of those men."

Meanwhile, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon was waiting for new contacts to solve these problems and keep relations between these two countries developing normally.

Some 15 students are on a hunger strike outside the Foreign Ministry, rejecting a possible break in diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The young strikers began their voluntary fast on Thursday at noon.

The students also protested the attitude of the Ecuadorean Government which returned 48 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement to the Colombian authorities.

Officials Comment on Relations

PA191745 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Cuba, which in the past appeared to be cordial, seemed to have come to a virtual break as top authorities of the two countries adopted unyielding positions: one maintaining that the Cuban Government should turn over the citizens who entered the embassy with due apologies, while the other states that in storming the diplomatic residence, Cuba acted with the authorization of its representatives.

Here is our report on the issue, which we are beginning with Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister [of foreign relations] of the Republic of Cuba:

[Begin recording] A Portuguese diplomat, the Portuguese charge d'affaires in Havana, participated very directly in the preparations for the assault and cooperated with the perpetrators of the attack in a very direct manner. This, obviously, has serious implications, since it is an act by a diplomat, not only against the country in which he is accredited--he acted not only against Cuba--but also against his own colleagues, since he placed the lives of other diplomats in jeopardy.

However, the Ecuadorean Government has said this will not change the position it has maintained so far. That is the conclusion reached by the Ecuadorean Government in this regard. However, we know this to be a very important factor because, when the time comes to judge or to proceed with regard to the incidents that took place at the Ecuadorean Embassy, it is necessary to take into account the true origin and meaning of the incidents. [end recording]

Subsequently, the Cuban diplomat had a lengthy meeting with the Ecuadorean foreign minister, at the end of which the diplomat said:

[Begin recording] [Alarcon] We have had a rather lengthy conversation, one I would say was rather fruitful and positive. I do not wish to go into detail about the topics I discussed with the minister. We will have to consult with Havana and with the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry.

[Question] Ecuador has requested an explanation in this regard. Is the Cuban Government prepared to give this explanation?

[Answer] We have been trying for some time to explain the course of events. We have acted on the basis of our friendship toward this country. Our relations have been very cordial and very fraternal. If in the course of these events there have been misunderstandings or confusion, we of course regret them, but Cuba has always acted, at every moment, on the basis of the respect it feels toward Ecuador.

[Question] To what extent is the Cuban Government willing to yield in order to preserve relations with Ecuador?

[Answer] I mentioned that matter this morning at the airport. The (?policy) is to do nothing that will, in the future, encourage the recurrence of problems such as attacks on ambassadors, assaults on embassies and the taking of hostages. [end recording]

We talked with Ecuadorean Ambassador Jorge Perez Concha.

[Begin recording] [Perez] I can only feel that it was a great success. After 4 days of isolation, they [the Cubans] managed to free the hostages and save the lives of the kidnappers themselves within the period established for the purpose. [sentence as heard] We think that the mission was successful and my resignation has nothing to do with that.

[Question] Did our mission in Havana authorize the Cuban authorities to do whatever they thought was appropriate?

[Answer] No. We gave no authorization, no blank check to any institution or authority. [end recording]

Julio Cesar Trujillo Vasquez of the Ecuadorean legislature also commented.

[Begin recording] My committee plans to analyze all the information it has received this afternoon in order to issue an opinion later. The possibility should be kept in mind that before reaching a decision, we may also invite the foreign minister in order to hear both his version and his viewpoints. [end recording]

We completed our roundup by consulting Gil Barragan Romero, vice president of the National Chamber of Representatives.

[Begin recording] I have received several opinions regarding the problem with Cuba, one of them being, for example, that the tribunal of consitutional guarantees has no authority whatsoever to deal with this matter, that the matter is outside its constitutional jurisdiction. Others express the belief that the actions of the Ecuadorean diplomatic mission have not lived up to the country's expectations. I share at least this latter view. [end recording]

Ecuadorean Envoy's Explanation

PA231608 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Francisco Proano, Ecuadorean charge d'affaires in Havana, has explained several incidents which occurred during the attack that a group of Cubans carried out against the Ecuadorean Embassy on 13 February in Havana and which Proano said have been reported inaccurately by the press, especially the Guayaquil press.

He explained that those who were being held hostage, in view of the lack of telephone and telex communications, decided that one of them should serve as a go-between to carry out the negotiations, and that the case called for contacting the Ecuadorean Government. This suggestion, Proano said, was accepted by the captors, and Second Secretary Guillermo Vasante was allowed to leave.

Therefore, he explained that Vasante at no time caused any problems to the captives. His attitude was always dignified and calm, just as was the attitude of the other hostages as can be confirmed by Ambassador Perez Concha.

BUCARAM RATIFIED CFP LEADER IN CONVENTION

PA231622 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] overcame one of the most serious dangers last night when members of the Reflection Faction were unable to introduce sustantial reforms to the substance and form of this traditional political party. On the contrary, Asaad Bucaram was ratified as leader of the CFP in the special national convention.

Representatives of 18 of the country's 20 provinces began the sessions of the special national convention of the CFP.

BRIEFS

TYPHOID OUTBREAK--Dr Rafael Estuardo Monje, chief of the provincial health office, has reported that 150 cases of typhoid fever have occurred between 1 January and 18 March in the city of Quito. He added that steps are being taken to control the epidemic. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Mar 81 PA]

OPPOSITION LEADERS RETURN FROM BRAZIL VISIT

PY241722 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Mar 81 p 12

[Excerpts] In a press conference held yesterday shortly after their arrival from Brazil, Domingo Laino, the president of the Liberal Radical Party [PLR], and Luis Alfonso Resck, the president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], reported that leaders of the National Agreement and Brazilian deputies of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] have issued a statement which says that: There are no borders for democracy or human rights, and the lack of democracy in any country affects the democracy of others."

Laino reported that the text of the statement, which was jointly drafted by the members of the National Agreement and the MDB and approved by MDB President Ulises Guimaraes, "was withheld yesterday at the Asuncion Police Investigations Department office at the international airport where we were subjected to a careful search and questioning."

According to political leader Oscar Dias Vellacich, Resck and Laino, who were not accompanied by a representative of the Febrerist Party because of a problem that arose at the last minute, held meetings in Sao Paulo with Waldino Lovera and Miguel Angel Casabianca, president and secretary, respectively, of MOPOCO [Popular Colorado Party Movement], who came from Buenos Aires.

The National Agreement delegation held meetings with several Brazilian opposition party legislators. Resck noted: "We even established an office at the congress in Brasilia." He added: "At one time we were cordially welcomed and applauded not only by the opposition deputies but by the government deputies as well, and there is no vanity in this."

Moreover, the Paraguayan opposition leaders held a meeting in Sao Paulo with Msgr Evaristo Arns, who "expressed his particular concern over the situation of Indians in our country;" with Pastor James Raight, who is also concerned over the situation in Paraguay; and with Ignacio da Silva (Lula), the Brazilian labor leader.

Both Laino and Luis A. Resck were detained for questioning for 2 hours at the Asuncion Police Investigations Department office at President Stroessner International Airport.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT UNITED STATES IN APRIL

PY152305 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 Mar 81 p 11

[Excerpt] The Paraguayan president will travel to the United States in April. There he will visit several cities and will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

This is the information which this daily has obtained from reliable sources which indicated that the presidential trip is being prepared already. This will be the first trip abroad the president will make this year, although it is possible that, as other sources claim, he will be present at the inauguration of Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola.

In the United States, the Paraguayan president will reportedly visit New Orleans among other cities. His meeting with President Reagan, who has made favorable remarks on several occasions, is believed certain.

REPORTS OF M-19 GUERRILLAS' PASSAGE THROUGH PANAMA

PA221724 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 p A-1

[Text] Residents of Jaque, in Darien Province, have reported mysterious landings by airplanes of the Las Perlas Island Airlines which unloaded heavy wooden boxes that were later taken on barges out to boats waiting off the coast.

According to our sources, the entire operation, which was repeated several times, was supervised by an alleged National Guard officer.

LA PRENSA special correspondents learned that one of the Perlas Airlines flights had brought in some 25 young people, including 4 teenage girls. One of the youths who seemed to be the leader of the group, cleaned out all the weapons from shops in Jaque, buying all he could find with large bills that he seemed to have in large quantities in a briefcase that was always in his possession.

It was rumored in Jaque that these were young M-19 guerrillas who were preparing a large-scale offensive against the Colombian Government. The alleged Panamanian National Guard officer was present on all the flights.

When LA PRENSA's news staff learned of the capture of the M-19 leaders by the Colombian Army, we contacted the newsroom of EL TIEMPO of Bogota, which had a very complete report of the events. That source confirmed to us that Carlos Toledo Plata, the physician identified as Commander Uno of the M-19, had said the guerrillas were trained in Cuba, armed in Panama and had entered Colombia by the Mira River near the border with Ecuador.

Other reports obtained by LA PRENSA indicate that Colombian authorities were apparently alerted from Panama, which made it possible for the army to prepare the operation that took the M-19 by surprise, leaving dozens of guerrillas dead and leading to the capture of many others, including the members of the group's general staff.

Regarding the guerrilla movements in Colombia, EL TIEMPO and EL ESPECTADOR, the two main newspapers of that country, have highlighted in the past few days the intensive activity being carried out by the guerrillas, which have always been linked to Panama. EL TIEMPO carried reports received from Pasto to the effect that 85 M-19 members had entered Colombia from Cuba and Panama. A report by Hector Rodriguez, EL TIEMPO's special correspondent, states that the M-19 guerrillas who surrendered to Ecuadorean authorities entered Colombia from Cuba via Panama and then by way of the Pacific Ocean to Cabo Manglares in an unregistered boat without a flag. EL ESPECTADOR's correspondent Eberto Masmela says that a subversive group that arrived in Colombia apparently came from Panama.

Denial of Guerrillas Presence

PA210104 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the Panamanian Immigration Department denied news agency reports on the presence of Colombian guerrillas near the Panamanian border. He also denied that the Panamanian authorities had taken any security measures based on these reports, which say that the Colombian authorities claim that Jaime Batteman, 19 April Movement leader, and other guerrilla leaders had fled to Panama to escape from the Colombian authorities.

The immigration official did not go into further details. All he added was that his department was only concerned with people entering and leaving the country.

NATIONAL GUARD ORDER OF DAY ON POLITICAL REFUGEES

PA241659 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Mar 81 p 3

[National Guard general order of the day No 52 of 23 March]

[Text] Since the beginning of the republic, due to its democratic spirit and for humanitarian reasons, Panama has permitted politicians of various countries to make use of the right of asylum in our territory.

However, this principle of human solidarity must never be interpreted as an excuse to violate national and international legal precepts that political refugees must respect. These include those of not meddling in the domestic affairs of the country that has offered them hospitality, nor of using our territory to make statements against their governments or to prepare acts of hostility or aggression against their countries of origin.

The institutional high command is aware that Panama constitutes a special zone of tranquillity in a world shaken by violence, a privilege we must maintain at all costs.

For all these reasons, it is ordered that beginning on this date, all our security operations in all military zones and garrisons must be intensified to guarantee that the political refugees living in our territory will not be involved in acts that compromise national impartiality and neutrality with regard to the domestic problems of any other nation. It is also ordered as a military and police action inherent to our functions that the chiefs of zones and garrisons in their respective jurisdictions summon the political refugees who are identified as such to make sure that they will respect the aforementioned principles that they have promised to uphold since their arrival in our territory.

Our commands in all the country will reinforce from this date their vigilance of our borders, seas, airports, sea and river ports and roads to prevent violation of the conditions that make Panama a country which respects international law and is zealous of its domestic peace. Our institution will never renounce its condition of organization in charge of national security and will be alert and always prepared to expose any national or foreign citizen, regardless of his condition or post, who tries to violate these procedures of peaceful coexistence.

The institutional views that we reiterate in this general order of the day will be made known, through the regular channel of the government and Justice Ministry, to Panamanian consuls in the various brother countries.

"All For The Fatherland"

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief

LA PRENSA: INVESTIGATE GUERRILLA-ARMING CHARGE

PA232029 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] According to a Colombian Army report, the guerrillas who have just been arrested in that neighboring country "were trained in Cuba and armed in Panama." This charge is specific and serious enough to warrant an exhaustive investigation because the national honor and the integrity of our highest authorities are at stake, since it is alleged that monetary gain is the main reason behind it all.

Several sources have repeatedly pointed at Panama as the last leg of the arms traffic going to the Central and South American areas of conflict.

The extremely confusing circumstances surrounding this case and which point at the possible betrayal of those who promoted, trained and armed the 19 April Movement [M-19] make this investigation far more urgent and pressing. We cannot allow the tiniest minority who remain in power to continue, behind the people's backs, to carry out activities that could drag our country into a dangerous international conflict. It is necessary to reestablish, as soon as possible, adequate legal mechanisms that will allow the Panamanian people to investigate and monitor the actions of their governing officials so that these intolerable abuses of power will no longer occur.

Denial of Involvement

PA241743 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Panama City, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, executive secretary of the Panamanian National Guard command, today denied that any National Guard officer is involved in arms trafficking to the Colombian guerrillas.

Regarding reports of an alleged contraband of weapons from Panama to Colombia for the 19 April guerrilla movement [M-19], Colonel Diaz Herrera said he only knew about press reports over the past weekend.

"We have not received any other reports from channels which deserve our consideration regarding possible arms traffic through Darien Province on the border," he stressed.

Diaz Herrera also said that the possibility that an arms shipment had been sent from Panama to Colombia had not even been reported to Panama by the Bogota government.

Notwithstanding, he added that the Panamanian National Guard is conducting a serious investigation on the border to find out if it were true that foreign elements "are using our territory as a springboard for the arms contraband."

Meanwhile, Jorge Ritter, Panamanian minister of government and justice, and Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of military intelligence of the National Guard, will hold talks with Colombian Government representatives in Bogota to discuss statements by an M-19 guerrilla involving Panama in the shipment of weapons for the Colombian guerrillas.

TORRIJOS, SPAIN'S SUAREZ VISIT DAVID FAIR

PA232202 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 16

[By Fabian Cubillas]

[Excerpts] Gen Omar Torrijos and Adolfo Suarez, former prime minister of Spain, visited the International Fair of David Friday at 1600. They looked tired after having visited some of the areas which offer good prospects for the future. General Torrijos spoke of production, of the problems the cattlemen and farmers are facing, of the advancements of some projects such as the palm oil, banana and hydroelectric projects, and greeted old friends; but he did not speak politics.

The prominent visitors were welcomed by the president of the fair's Board of Trustees, newsman Ramon Guerra; by the fair's manager, Rene Silvera; by the governor of Chiriqui Province, Camilo Gozaine; and by a large number of personal friends of the former Panamanian chief of government.

Although General Torrijos, whom the Board of Trustees of the fair call their protector, and his companion, former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez were at the fair for more than an hour, they evaded the foreign correspondents and local newsmen who had cameras and recorders ready to interview them.

A scheduled interview of General Torrijos and Suarez at the end of their visit to the fair was cancelled. The reason given was that the companion of the chief of the Panamanian National Guard had to return urgently to Panama City.

It was interpreted here that since no political statements were made and no politically-related activity was carried out, there was no break in Torrijos' political withdrawal. Along this same train of thought, General Torrijos' attendance at the fair is merely in keeping with his tradition of visiting the International Fair of David of which he has always been very fond.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROTESTS ACTION BY U.S. TROOPS

PA201940 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Mar 81 p 4A

[19 March resolution issued by National Legislative Council to protest violations of Torrijos-Carter treaty]

[Text] Whereas:

Panamanian First Lady Adela de Royo promoted the construction of a recreational park atop Ancon Hill;

On 16 March 1981, U.S. troops rudely prevented access by the public to the park as planned by the Panamanian Tourism Institute, giving rise to a tense situation which has been typical of many other instances of noncompliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaty on the part of the United States of America;

This was an unprecedent act of ill-breeding bearing in mind that the first lady of the republic promoted this activity on Ancon Hill, which is of tremendous patriotic and sovereign significance to our people;

There are already precedents in the relations between Panama and the United States of America regarding the former Canal Zone to the effect that the leadership of the northern country has been unjustifiably violating various aspects of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

These attitudes reflect a political position of the U.S. leadership regarding compliance with said treaties;

It is resolved:

1. To lodge a strong protest over the gross and rude act committed by the U.S. troops stationed in the place called Quarry Heights and to warn that the Panamanian people will not tolerate any further attitude of this nature against the dignity of the Panamanian people.

2. To ask the Foreign Ministry to lodge a formal protest with the U.S. leadership over the action referred to, which represents a further violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and a provocation in view of the patriotic feelings of all Panamanians.

Issued in Panama City on 19 March 1981

[Signed] Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Legislation Council
Carlos Calzadilla G., secretary general of the National Legislation Council
Alberto De Santis, Robledo Landero, Carlos Perez, Carlos Barsallo, Raul Montenegro

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY

PA232049 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpt] University students this morning partially paralyzed traffic for several hours on the Transisthmian Highway near Panama University to demand approval by the National Legislative Council of a bill meeting the aspirations of the students in regard to university autonomy.

Students questioned by this station said that the Legislative Council, which has designated the draft submitted for approval of the plenum as Decree No 143, is mocking the most cherished aspirations of the university family and fundamentally showing ill-feeling toward the student movement.

SOURCES REPORT ARRIVAL OF EL SALVADOR'S MAJANO

PA210201 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, is in some unspecified part of Panama, it was reported today by sources close to the National Guard.

Newspaper reports from El Salvador stated last night that Colonel Majano was released after a military judge found no reason for holding him.

As soon as he was released, Majano took a flight for Panama, reported the daily EL MUNDO.

Majano, who was arrested a month ago, was charged with disobeying an order to go to Madrid to assume the post of military attache. But apparently Majano never received such an order in writing as established in Salvadoran military regulations.

The Panamanian sources did not state what part of Panamanian territory Majano is in now.

BELIZE'S PRICE EXPLAINS UK-GUATEMALA ACCORD

PA241529 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] George Price, prime minister of Belize, is in Panama to hold talks with Panamanian authorities, including Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard. Price was interviewed on the subject of Belize's independence as stated in the document of understanding between Great Britain and Guatemala:

[Begin recording] [Question] Sir, the bases of understanding between Guatemala and Great Britain would seem to indicate that Belize will agree to a mediated independence. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] It is not a final treaty. They are principles on which we are trying to achieve in the future, after conferences, a treaty or treaties to solve to UK-Guatemalan dispute in a manner to honor and preserve the sovereignty and complete integrity of Belize. There is no question of the ceding of territory and it is not a final agreement. They are bases, principles, to try to reach a future agreement.

[Question] Do you consider that this phase of understanding is appropriate and good as a basis for understanding and the future independence of Belize?

[Answer] Under the present circumstances, I believe it is a basis to try to solve the conflict for an independent and sovereign Belize, with all of its territory intact.

[Question] In that case, what would the effect be on the sovereign interests of Belize if Guatemala is granted those territorial waters which will assure it permanent and unimpeded access to the sea together with rights to the subjacent ocean floor?

[Answer] Guatemala says it has a problem of access to the Caribbean and these bases try to insure it a maritime corridor through waters that are not now part of Belize. Belize is trying to assure Guatemala that it will not extend its maritime limits of 3 miles to 12 miles, together with the adjacent ocean floor, which is not now part of Belize. In this way, Guatemala can have free access to the high seas.

[Question] So this refers to territorial waters which at Belize's independence would not belong to Belize in any case?

[Answer] It is a question of a future agreement not to extend our southern border beyond the present 3 nautical miles.

[Question] And regarding the use Guatemala would have over the Ranguana and Zapotillo cays and the rights over the seas adjacent to those cays, what can you tell us?

[Answer] That Belize will permit the use and usufruct by Guatemala according to agreements to be reached in some future negotiations and that at the same time the people of Belize will enjoy the sovereignty and use and usufruct of the same cays. That is the idea.

[Question] Regarding the freedom Guatemala will have to transit the roads of Belize, is this not a ceding of a jurisdictional right and sovereignty on the part of Belize?

[Answer] It is none of that. If the problem of claims did not exist, it is very possible that an independent Belize could make these agreements because they are agreements for economic development. At the present time, some Guatemalan vehicles can use our roads as long as they respect and obey the laws of Belize.

[Question] Regarding the basis on which Guatemala and Belize will make joint oil exploitation and exploration programs, how can you explain this?

[Answer] This is another economic project. We are considering locating this on the continental shelf, that is, far off the coast of Belize. It is a joint project and Guatemala and independent Belize will carry out this project on bases of constitutional equality and independence, two independent countries.

[Question] What acceptance and what comment has public opinion in Belize expressed over these bases of understanding for the possible independence of Belize?

[Answer] There is a problem, because so far the people of Belize do not understand the whole significance of these bases. One must first of all understand that this is not a final agreement; they are principles to search for a solution. Also, the Guatemalan foreign minister's statement did not help because of instead of saying "use and usufruct," he said "possession and usufruct." That is not true, because according to the UN resolution, this difference between the United Kingdom and Guatemala in no way affects the inalienable rights of the people of Belize to determine their future destiny themselves as a sovereign country with all of its territory. It also means that solution of this problem between the United Kingdom and Guatemala in no way affects our advance toward independence. There are two paths, and whether it is solved or not solved we will advance toward independence with all of our territory intact.

[Question] Does this mean, sir, that this document, these bases of understanding between Guatemala and Great Britain, do not necessarily obligate the people and Government of Belize?

[Answer] It does not obligate them entirely because it says agreement has to be reached on certain very important details. There are dangers in the future. It has to be determined clearly how long the use and usufruct will last, what kind of use and usufruct should be applied by the laws of Belize, what areas of the ocean of Belize and also, very important, that it should not be used for military purposes.

[Question] Returning to the internal problem of the reaction of the people in Belize to these documents, could you tell us whether anyone in your government or in the opposition have expressed opinions contrary to this document?

[Answer] A democratic process exists in Belize. There is freedom of expression, freedom to demonstrate, and our opposition is saying incorrectly that "use and usufruct" means ceding of territory, which is not what it means. Use and usufruct is agreed on, and on this we have to be very, very careful in making the final arrangements.

[Question] Mr Price, thank you very much for your statements for Channel 2. Thank you.
[end recording]

COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, ARGENTINE EMBASSY THREATENED

PA241828 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The terrorists' psychological campaign has continued. Terrorists recently carried out two attacks in San Jose which have been condemned by the nation. Part of the terrorist campaign consists of constant telephone calls to institutions and various news media, particularly Radio Reloj, to announce that bombs have been placed. A few minutes ago it was said that a terrorist bomb would be set off in the immigration office. Fernando Escobar reports from there:

[Escobar] This is just to confirm what you said. Precautionary measures have been adopted here at the immigration office in view of a call that said a bomb would explode at 1200. However, it is 1206 and nothing has happened. This once again confirms that this is part of a collective psychosis in the central plateau area since Tuesday's terrorist attacks in San Jose.

Authorities of the Crime Prevention Unit and the narcotics office were also told that a bomb had been placed at the Argentine Embassy. Officials have been sent to the embassy.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM

PA211613 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[News conference with junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich at the presidential palace with foreign newsmen--live]

[Excerpts] [Morales Ehrlich] This year, we are going to give the cooperatives a planning program that will include agricultural, financial, administrative and bookkeeping aspects. In this manner they will be able to organize themselves and to operate well, as true business enterprises, and will be able to increase their capital. In 2 or 3 years, they will become economic empires. We want millionaire cooperatives. This year we will try to progress, but we must do so carefully because we began the agrarian reform in an atmosphere where those [word indistinct] had much power. We must do it so that each step we take will be a complete success that will justify the next step. In this manner, we will try this year to take over those lands that are abandoned for any reason--sometimes there are abandoned lands and this country cannot afford to have idle land--and we will try to purchase the land that owners volunteer to sell. Sometimes, they offer the land because they are bankrupt or because they cannot work the land. We must take those lands first. The estates having over 500 hectares which due to poor information or any other reason were not taken last year will be taken this year. In addition, we will take that land which, although small, was owned by a large farmer from whom we took a landed estate last year, and now we have found out he has two or three more. Those two or three more farms will be taken over this year and will be consolidated.

We must continue advancing in order to carry out our agrarian reform. This is an agrarian reform, which is extremely difficult, and made in conditions that are not ideal. However, we can truly describe this as a success, after the first year of its implementation. Having made this introduction, I am now ready to answer any of your questions.

[Question] William (Levy), from the St Petersburg TIMES of Florida. When are you going to take the decision on the second step of the reform. And how long will it take you to complete this step? If there is no agreement on step two, is this very important for you?

[Answer] I did not understand that last part.

[Question] Is this decision going to go against step two?

[Answer] You mean, are we going to condition...? [questioner interrupts]

[Question] Perhaps condition is not the right word.

[Answer] Look, sometimes the famous phase two has been taken as a sort of myth. It is actually an agrarian reform. There is not a phase one, phase two or phase three. It is a continuous process, and it is being implemented as the human resources, ethics and economic factors will allow it. Perhaps the fastest agrarian reform in Latin America is hours, but you must understand we have many problems.

We already entered phase two in 1981, and we are going to incorporate about 80,000 hectares more land into our agrarian reform. Perhaps you are referring to when we are going to begin to take over new land by paying for it and not forceful stage if we have enough land to do this voluntarily. In 1981, we are going to occupy all the land which, without problems, we can purchase. I repeat, this amounts to approximately 60,000 or 80,000 hectares. Besides, we must consolidate all of the land taken over last year. Then, we must go from about 70,000 families which right now are in the agrarian reform process and increase this to 100,000 families in 1981. That is our goal. Now then, all I can say is that we are not going to (?disappoint) anyone with the agrarian reform. That would be committing treason against the people's interest, and you may rest assured that we will continue.

We must clearly estsblish that this second stage will become difficult. It is easy to say let's continue. However, when we become more specific, we see that in that famous stage two, the government has to pay 25 percent in cash for the land purchased. That is a considerable amount of money which is in the millions. This is one of the greatest problems because, as you know, we are not receiving any foreign aid for this.

Then sometimes, there is the contradictory demand from abroad that we move forward on all this, yet there is no aid for this. We are doing all this with our own resources. We know that we must continue trimming our budget and investments in order to progress, without ignoring other areas, such as education and public health. I hope I have answered your question.

[Question] Mr Suzuki, from Tokyo Television. How do you explain the death of several cooperative workers, deaths that were provoked by elements outside the cooperatives, and how can this (?affect) the agrarian reform?

[Answer] Look, when I said that the agrarian reform was a success, I said it for that reason. Because, we have managed to plant, cultivate, and harvest in the midst of threats and violence, both from the extreme right and the extreme left. The peasants have defended their lands and their crops. They have suffered and members of the cooperatives have been killed. In many cases, the idea behind killing them was to intimidate them, but they have not frightened the members of the cooperatives. I wish to tell you that up to now, there has been a very low percentage, about 3 percent, of the cooperatives that were not able to work because of the violence. The rest of them are working normally. As of this time, the murder of cooperative members has not affected the production process of the agrarian reform.

[Question] Pierre Saint German from Montreal, Canada. Mr Ehrlich, I have two questions to ask, although these are not directly related to the agrarian reform. The first one is: There are strong rumors circulating to the effect that some important changes will be made within the government junta. It is said, for example, that a political figure, not officially linked to the Salvadoran Christian Democrats might soon become a member of the junta to facilitate a dialogue with the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] which will eventually lead to a commitment to hold a discussion between the junta and the FDR for solving the present crisis. Could you comment on this?

The second question is: Does Christian democracy and the Socialist International exert pressure on the Christian Democratic ministers of the Salvadoran Junta to hold a dialogue with the FDR?

[Answer] About the issue of the dialogue, I believe that due to the interests of some political forces there is an attempt to try to bring the FDR into a direct dialogue in order to share power. I think that that is impossible right now. It is impossible because you are not going to be able to talk with a person who starts the dialogue by telling you to set the armed forces aside. I think it is absurd to begin a dialogue in that manner.

We are willing to hold a dialogue on the political process with regard to democratization. In this democratization process various political forces will have their proper places and will be able to participate in order to confront other political forces and in that way direct the process of constructing the society. I think it is truly absurd that social democracy should be absent from the Salvadoran political process and that it should be taking up the rear without any voice or vote as it would be in a guerrilla adventure. I think social democracy is a serious political force and that it should be present in our country, but within a democratic context and not a guerrilla one because this is not the way of social democracy. Therefore, I believe that if we speak, if we can understand each other if the FDR understands that it is the people who have the right to plan their own fate, and if we center our talks around that we will have no problems with our talk.

One thing we cannot accept is an ideology backed up by armed force. Up to now, the only thing the FDR is demanding is the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist government in order to begin a dictatorship of the proletariat, by force, with weapons, and that is not dialogue. Let it be clearly understood: We can speak about a political process in which the various means of thinking are present. I am not worried about the Marxists, if we are going to carry on an ideological discussion with them, because fortunately in my country they do not have much support. But when they (?begin) an armed action, they are completely outside the democratic framework.

[Question] Guiseppe Chezeri from Rome Television Channel Two. How much time is needed to complete the agrarian reform? What efforts are necessary?

[Answer] In order to carry out in the best time possible an overall agrarian reform, such as the Salvadoran agrarian reform program which is probably the deepest and most radical one in the world, in the best of conditions would probably take 1 or 2 years. This is based on the human and technical resrouces of our country, and provided, of course, we have the necessary economic resources for implementing the reform.

We have the problem that there are national and international forces which are demanding that the agrarian reform be stopped. But we must struggle against those forces. The efforts that El Salvador is conducting to carry out its agrarian reform are threefold. It is fighting against its own reality, it is struggling against the economic problem, and it is struggling against the political forces that are opposed to the agrarian reform.

[Question] Herman [name indistinct] from Swedish Television. What motivates an antisocialist government to carry out this type of reforms?

[Answer] Ok, now I want to tell you as a Christian Democrat that we have a solution for the underdeveloped countries, which we think is better than socialism and superior than liberal individualism. The only way to go is communitarianism, which we think is superior to socialism; that is, we do not believe that a group of businessmen are the ones who are going to be responsible for the development of a country, nor a political group enthroned in a government, such as the Socialist Party. We think that the people, organized in communities of all types, should be the driving force of development. In certain aspects, we have worked in communities, and we believe that we have an organization of peoples participation, which is superior than socialism. In the socialist system, the agrarian reform guidance always depends on the state or a delegate of political power. In our system, the (?farms) are in the hands of the farmers, who are organized and directed by [word indistinct]. In other words, we believe that the mechanism of participation is superior to the socialist system.

Therefore, we believe that in our countries the only solution is that the entire people join the process of economic, political, social and cultural development. We have an authentic democracy. What does this mean? This means that power has to pass on the the people. Perhaps the tragedy of democracies is that no true democracy has ever really existed.

If we want to pass the power on to the people, then we must begin with economic power, so that the people will then have social, cultural, political power. If we achieve this, then the redistribution of wealth [words indistinct], at the intermediate level, then we will have incorporated the people into the process. We will have achieved it through a system of democracy which we think is better than the socialist system, and within an economic system of a communitarian type, which is also showing us in our country that it is yielding better results than any other system.

REAGAN ACCUSED OF PREPARING FOR INTERVENTION

PA202319 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Alfredo Parada, Jr]

[Text] The turn taken by the armed conflict in the country greatly concerns all national sectors. The U.S. white paper on Soviet, Cuban and Nicaraguan aid presumably received by the insurgents and the alleged intention of Ronald Reagan's administration to send troops here to put down the belligerent opposition groups. Although the U.S. Government denied that there is a plan to send military contingents, the truth is that deep down the denial is felt as a sort of feeler to do the contrary. In other words, they will send troops and Reagan is preparing the world public so that when the time comes the measure won't be repudiated any more than this news is now.

The revolutionary government junta, and especially Duarte, gave assurances regarding U.S. military assistance. It is not a matter of combat troops because the U.S. advisers are merely instructors in techniques not known here, that is, radar.

Since anything can happen in politics and a hare creeps up when least expected, it is wise to note the mistaken Reagan policy of deciding to send troops to become involved in the armed struggle.

Of course, such a decision would be made with the okay of the party in power, the Christian Democratic Party, an international organization whose Salvadoran chapter opposes that kind of intervention. Such a position, the rejection of armed intervention, is naturally supported by most Salvadorans.

What would military contingents do in El Salvador to put down the insurgents? They would not have much more success than the Salvadoran Army is having now. It is necessary to remember that the cause of the conflict is essentially social and political and it should be solved that way. To try to solve the civil war militarily would be to leave its causes untouched: the almost nonexistent opportunity for most Salvadorans to pursue good living conditions; the strong discrimination experienced by large segments of the population in mildly improving their economic status; the cultural opportunities reserved to the privileged; the failure of the dominant, economically powerful classes to solve those social imbalances and so forth.

The general repudiation that the United States would get from the American people, who repudiated the Vietnam war, should also be noted. To say that it was simply unable to win that war is just a literary slogan with a demagogic twinge, if you will.

MILITARY AID REPORTEDLY INCREASES DAILY DEATH RATE

PA202309 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front has charged that the stepped-up U.S. military assistance to the Salvadoran regime has raised to 100 the average daily murders committed against the people by the repressive forces of that country.

The front reported that at least 85 U.S. officers are training the Salvadoran Army forces that are dedicated to the mass extermination of the people.

SECURITY FORCES FIND LARGE CACHES OF ARMS

PA250044 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] A huge quantity of weapons has been seized by the Treasury Police during searches in several metropolitan areas of San Salvador, it was reported today. Some of the weapons were displayed, including a homemade 100-mm mortar and tripod.

The searches, based on tips, were carried out in the district of Metropolis, Santa Clara of San Jacinto, San Marcos and Las Delicias of Santa Tecla. The war materiel was found in tunnels which the guerrillas usually dig to hide their arms. Although these were surprise police operations, the extremists were able to flee, abandoning the materiel which, according to investigations, they were preparing to use in operations within the next few days.

The long list of items seized includes the following: 1,600 FAL cartridges; 1,800 9-mm cartridges; 463 .30-caliber cartridges for carbines, 53 rocket projectiles, 8 Soviet hand-grenades and a large variety of small weapons, all of which will be turned over to army headquarters.

International Connection Noted

PA232211 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1231 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] More weapons have been discovered and seized. The Salvadoran people have been duly informed everytime the armed forces have confiscated weapons throughout the country, showing that the armed forces wishes the Salvadoran people to be well informed on these aspects of subversion.

First, a bomb factory was raided at Cotapeque, then another at Paisnal and a third one in the Limon Canton, Soyapango jurisdiction, where the weapons were all sophisticated and of highly destructive power.

The flow of weapons to the Salvadoran subversives has been reduced but not stopped. The government has control over all possible access routes with the people's cooperation in the interior of the country and that of the neighboring nations not committed, such as Honduras, where a convoy carrying a new arms shipment was captured by the authorities. That government has reiterated that Honduras will not serve as a bridge for any traffic intended to help Salvadoran subversives in order to avoid the increase of crime and gangsterism against our people.

The seizure of the arms in Limon confirms the evidence already exhibited about the arms flow into the country from the Soviet Union and Cuba, which using Nicaragua as a bridge, are determined to continue supporting the armed struggle in our country for the purpose of seizing power.

However, they shall never achieve that goal, because here they will always find a people and an armed force who with patriotic determination will defend the nation's sovereignty and the Salvadorans' right to live and work in peace.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Attack on OAS Helicopters

PA232224 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Mar 81 pp 9, 29

[Excerpt] Presumably to cause international problems for El Salvador, the terrorists who have taken refuge in "pockets" along the border have been firing at the OAS helicopters which guard the agreements between El Salvador and Honduras. According to military reports, groups of marauding terrorists in Perquin and its environs have on several occasions fired upon the OAS helicopters, which have for years patrolled the disputed border area between the two countries.

On one occasion, according to the same reports, the subversives almost "shot down" one of those helicopters. Since this time the OAS observers have kept away from Perquin due to the danger which the rebels represent.

A military commander said that the subversives were doing this to try to create international resentment against El Salvador because they know what the effect would be on El Salvador if one of the OAS observers should be killed.

They also know that the OAS is a neutral international and that its presence in the area is due specifically to guard international agreements on certain border areas, especially the area in dispute.

Meanwhile, in the same area helicopters have been observed arriving silently in the dead of night and, without making the slightest noise, they land at prepared landing sites, load up many wounded persons--most of whom are believed to be Cuban and Nicaraguan "commanders"--take off and thereby rescue their "foreign chiefs." It is presumed that these helicopters come from Nicaragua.

Military reports state that these helicopters are marked "OAS" to make them appear to belong to that international organization and are, therefore, not bothered.

Military helicopters have been seen in adjacent areas to El Cuco and El Carrizal, south of San Miguel, where guerrilla camps existed until recently.

Guazapa Hill Search

PA232356 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Mar 81 pp 2, 27

[Text] Military and security forces are conducting an intense search for guerrilla leaders in Cuscatlan, Chalatenango and Cabanas Departments.

They are also looking for those who have been delivering the money sent to the extremists from abroad, which so far this year has added up to several millions.

The armed forces have original and copies of documents found in guerrilla camps to corroborate this information.

The activities of five extremists--Felipe, Federico, Luisa, Alex and Carlos, who are only identified by their aliases, are contained in one of these documents.

The extremist identified as Carlos, apparently a physician, is missing. He could be dead or perhaps has abandoned the guerrillas.

Based on the evidence they have, the military authorities believe that some guerrilla leaders who were operating in Guazapa Hill or arcund Suchitoto could be critically wounded and are in need of Carlos.

According to military sources, the terrorists who are entrenched in ravines and caves sleep during the day and come out at night to vandalize villages.

The army and security forces expect to have full control in the next few days of the mountainous region where the extremists have set up their operational bases.

The same military sources said that foreign newsmen are not reporting the truth when they send their dispatches abroad with photographs of the artillery used by the guerrillas. They say that this is what the army is using to massacre the people, which is absolutely false.

The military authorities say that the guerrillas have modern arms sent from the USSR through Cuba and Nicaragua and that the army cannot remain indifferent and that, therefore, it must also use the weapons it has.

Suchitoto Area Under Control

PA250241 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 28

[Excerpts] Army mechanized units yesterday afternoon and evening shelled the northeastern slope of Guazapa Hill, where a large number of guerrilla groups had been seen trying to avoid the cordon laid by army troops last week, after the guerrillas were dislodged from the cantons around Suchitoto.

Foreign press and television correspondents reportedly visited Suchitoto today to verify that activities have returned to normal there under complete army control. It was reported that bus service will be resumed this week.

Guerrillas 'Virtually Beaten'

PA250245 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Mar 81 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] Spokesmen for the Army press committee have reported, after contacting garrison commanders throughout the country, that the entire national territory is under complete control of the armed forces.

"In a nutshell, it has been reported that everything is under control in Chalatenango."

Regarding Morazan, it was reported that some people are indeed bent on continuing military actions and several clashes which have taken place there have forced subversives to seek refuge in the "pockets" in the north.

During these actions, the leftist groups have sustained several casualties and experienced quite a few desertions, for which reason they are virtually beaten.

Nevertheless, reports we have received from Morazan indicate that the area is expected to be free of leftists within 3 or 4 days and that calm will then return to this troubled region.

Armed forces spokesmen again complained of the alarming "news" sent by certain foreign correspondents who, to justify their presence in our country, "raise a great stir and distort facts."

El Sapo River Battle

PA241650 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The struggle for peace and national independence advances day by day. Our revolutionary couriers are continuing to report on the battle being waged uninterruptedly for more than 6 days now on the banks of El Sapo River in Las Guacamayas between the genocidal enemy and our revolutionary forces.

Just a few months ago the situation there was hopeless. We have received reports that an enemy company, which includes specialized command units, has tried in every possible way to break our defense lines. Artillery support has increased to 105-mm cannons and perpetual bombing and machinegunning by helicopters sent by the genocidal Reagan.

According to the reports received by Radio Venceremos, in Las Guacamayas sector, a war of positions is being waged. Our heroic fighters have not allowed the enemy to take a single step forward in our liberated territories. Analyses show that this situation cannot last long since enemy troops are being increasingly depleted. The low morale of the soldiers being forced to fight their own class brothers and the acts of genocide have affected the troops. Their casualties, without causing a single loss to the revolutionary ranks, aside from our revolutionary forces' knowledge of the entire terrain, have put them in a disadvantageous situation.

At this moment, without the battle of the Sapo River having reached an end, we can say that it is one of the greatest military and political setbacks occurring so far to the Morazan Department operation unleashed by the genocidal enemy.

CHURCH DOES NOT WANT REPEAT OF NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA222142 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Catholic Church today criticized the Nicaraguan revolution and noted that it would not like to see a repeat of the Sandinist revolution in El Salvador.

During the mass held today, Sunday, in the Cathedral of San Salvador, the Salvadoran church asked for an opportunity for all political parties to participate "in elections" so the people may decide through their votes what political party they want to govern.

Since the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, is in Essen, West Germany, on a visit, the mass was conducted by Father Amilcar Torruella, who normally officiates mass when Rivera y Damas is absent.

Father Amilcar Torruella said: "As Salvadorans, we would not like to see a repeat of the Nicaraguan situation considering the problems that opposition leader Alfonso Robelo, his party--the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement--and the daily LA PRENSA are facing as well as the unfortunate official position of the Nicaraguan Government."

On 24 March, Tuesday, the Salvadoran church will commemorate the first anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. It will not organize popular demonstrations but it will conduct masses in all the parishes of El Salvador.

At the conclusion of this morning's mass, a group of representatives of the opposition's Revolutionary Democratic Front used the microphones at the altar to urge the people present to join the struggle of the front and speak out against the "U.S. intervention in El Salvador." There were no incidents as a result of this.

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE DENIES 'COUPIST POSITION'

PA221641 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 29

[Paid advertisement of the Productive Alliance of El Salvador dated 20 March 1981]

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran people now live under a regime that is presumably temporary, in which several constitutional rights and guarantees are restricted. One of these rights is the free expression of ideas.

However, there is another restriction that is more subtle in view of its psychological effects, more threatening because of its intent and rather unclear. It is the cry from the upper echelons of power as they invent and denounce situations and circumstances without basis. This is a resource that has been used by all the dictators that have existed throughout mankind's lengthy history. It is being used now by dictators or *potential tyrants.*

If we continue on this path of arbitrary and subjective accusations, even in the face of honest and justified dissidence from citizens or civic organizations, we will soon arrive at a situation in El Salvador in which the right to think and to express ourselves will be restricted to the privileged group of leaders of the new official party, which every day setsup networks from the country's radio and television stations in an attempt to guide the long-suffering Salvadorans along the path of a "new Christian society that is communitarian, pluralistic and participatory."

The top leadership of the political sector of the government lost its calm when the Productive Alliance said that to agree to a dialogue with the forces or groups that are committed to the destruction of the country is at variance with the manifest will of the Salvadoran people. This will has cost the lives of many members of our armed forces, peasants, workers, businessmen, professionals, government and private employees, women and innocent children.

The top leadership lost its calm when the Productive Alliance said that the dialogue should be held with the forces of peace and labor, with the sectors and organizations that have built and continue to build El Salvador and not with those who are engaged in causing death, destruction and chaos.

What abstruse or concealed forces have determined and imposed this behavior? Is it not unjustified that those who think highmindedly and express their thoughts to the government very seriously should in return be irately ridiculed as "opponents of dialogue" who seek to establish totalitarianism and who want a coup so we may return to "the enjoyment of old privileges?"

The position of the Productive Alliance of El Salvador--which includes the belief that free, honest elections represent one possible solution for the political crisis in our country--cannot be interpreted, no matter how distorted, as a "coupist position." The Productive Alliance is obliged to denounce that maneuver which, although it is used by all the ideological extremists of the present world, basically represents a return to the Middle Ages, when the Protestant reform generated the sad figure of Calvin in Geneva and the tribunals of the Holy Inquisition.

The Productive Alliance desires for El Salvador what we were bequeathed by our forefathers: a free, sovereign, democratic and representative republic based on the will of the people and respectful of the basic rights of man.

PARTY CRITICIZES COMPOSITION OF ELECTORAL COUNCIL

PA171619 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 33

[Paid advertisement by Popular Orientation Party entitled: "The Popular Orientation Party (POP) Following the Appointment of the Central Electoral Council"; no date given]

[Text] 1. The Popular Orientation Party (POP) believes that the appointment of the Central Electoral Council (CCE) is one of the most important steps in the process necessary to lead the country to free elections which may put an end to the violent crisis the country is experiencing now.

2. However, it is necessary to analyze the makeup of the council so as to draw the very important conclusions that follow:

A. The council chairman is a competent gynecologist who is supposed to be impartial and honest. However, anyone can understand that it would have been much better to appoint an attorney as chairman because the problems that will arise will be essentially political and concern legalities and it is logical that a lawyer would be better trained to cope with them than a gynecologist.

B. On the other hand, other CCE members who are attorneys belong or have belonged, according to their own statements, to the Christian Democratic Party leadership and no other political party is represented on the council.

C. It has been stated that the governing junta offered the post to many prominent lawyers, honest and uncommitted to any party, but that all refused to accept it. The same thing can be said of other high offices offered to very capable individuals who did not want to accept them. It is fitting to wonder: Why have these so-called capable and patriotic individuals not agreed to cooperate?

D. The answer is political. Those people did not think that a single-party government could adequately guide the process of normalization of the political, economic and social life under such difficult circumstances.

Thus, the party in power has had to go to its own ranks to fill the principal public offices and also most positions on the CCE.

E. Thus, a vicious circle has been created in which the ruling party cannot elicit the confidence and cooperation of the people and that lack of cooperation, in turn, triggers a reaction in the party which turns inward and reacts aggressively to criticism.

3. For the foregoing reasons, the POP has stated that the current political, economic and social crisis can be solved only by a government comprised of the major economic and social sectors in the nation, whether they are organiz into political parties or not, so that most citizens can feel represented in the gove ment and it can have the confidence of the people.

4. Only in this way will the necessary credibility be assured to guarantee not just the cooperation of impartial and capable individuals in high public offices, but what is even more important, the active involvement of all citizens in the coming electoral process.

5. The POP hopes that reason and good judgement shall prevail over political passion and that it will be possible to reach an understanding on this important matter, forgetting selfish personal, partisan or group interests so as to find the way that will lead us to the establishment in our country of basic human values and the Salvadorans' right to live and work in peace with a government accepted and respected by all the citizens.

[Signed] POP Executive Committee

SALVADORAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS LEBANON

For (clandestine) Voice of Palestine coverage of the visit of Salvadoran Communist Party official Jorge Shafik Handal to Lebanon, see the Lebanon section of the 24 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

GUATEMALA

BELIZE'S PREMIER PRICE TERMED 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

PA242154 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Station editorial: "Price Wants To Please Both God and the Devil"]

[Text] The truth is that Belizean Prime Minister George Price is toying with a problem that not only calls for serious attention, but also for respect for the bases that will permit the achievement of an understanding for the future of this territory, which Guatemala has claimed for a century.

What the Belizean administrator is doing is to try to please both God and the devil. Above all, he is flirting with other countries in an attempt to create the image of a victim needing the refuge and sympathy of others.

After announcing in London and in Guatemala and Belize the 16 points of the bases of understanding which will permit the negotiation of Belizean independence--because this is the reality--he comes to Honduras [as heard] and wants to make prevail an alleged right which was presented at the close of last century, forgetting that Guatemala's problem is not a few years old but has been around for centuries and is known internationally.

To this, we must add the flirtations of George Price, who now says that he has not yielded a single inch of his territory or domination to Guatemala, clearly hinting that, just as England did over 150 years ago, the agreements will be merely a stack of papers without value.

Price's (?attitude) again is a full-length photograph of a fake or an irresponsible person because, although having to face political problems that deepened because of the discontent of a group of Belizeans, he now wants to divert their attention by giving them the story that he gave the Hondurans when he told them not to ask for Zapotillo because he would give it neither to them nor to Guatemala, when the understanding, which we suppose is the same announced to us, clearly mentions this cay, which will give Guatemala an outlet to the sea.

As we said at the beginning, Price wants to please them all, but he is conducting the issue with so much irresponsibility that we can imagine the time when he manages Belize alone and decides not to respect the agreements now to be signed. Above all, it will be the new and easy toy of other extracontinental interests, which will endanger the security of Guatemala.

In addition, there is the position of Honduras, which wants to profit from the situation and is claiming Zapotillo Cay. And it does so with an alleged right that has never been in effect and is unknown, which brings up the fact that the Hondurans waited so many years to be heard and to maintain a conflict that appears more to be a front for resolving its own development problems. Two politicians now begin to make convulsive movements and to show that there is no worse chip than the one off the same block because so many times and in so many meetings and congresses, they backed Guatemala in connection with its claims on Belize, but later backed out like all the countries of the area, because they were unable to uphold their backing due to the political pressure to which Guatemala was submitted in organizations and entities that are more a boiling pot of ideological interest than of development and peace for the peoples of the world.

MLN REJECTS BASES OF UNDERSTANDING ON BELIZE

PA242134 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Mar 81 pp 2, 60

[Text] The National Liberation Movement [MLN] last night condemned the agreement on Belize and demanded that the Guatemalan people be consulted since a few individuals cannot give away what belongs to everyone.

The text of the communique follows:

In view of the official announcement on the "bases of understanding" between Britain and Guatemala and in accordance with the request of the Guatemalan president, the MLN expresses to the government and people of Guatemala and the world its opinion, which it supports without qualification and in any circumstances.

1. We are amazed by the description of "just and honorable soluton" that has been given to the total renouncement of what has been and is ours.

2. We repudiate with indignation the Guatemalan commission and its stand, thesis and conclusion.

3. Respectfully but energetically, we ask that the Guatemalan people are directly consulted through a plebiscite because a few cannot give away what belongs to all of us.

4. If Great Britain has power, we have honor and if we cannot defend what is ours due to our circumstance and condition, the plunder should not take place with our consent.

5. The MLN as a political party and each and every member as an individual opposes the agreement that was signed in London by the Guatemalan delegation on the condition of being approved by its superiors.

6. The MLN, as the legitimate representative of a large part of our people, reserves for itself the right to object when circumstances permit it.

7. We remind Guatemalans and foreigners that in swearing loyalty to our organization, the MLN members swore to "struggle for the maintenance of national sovereignty and independence, the faithful fulfillment of the constitution, the achievement of Central American union THE REINCORPORATION OF BELIZE TO THE NATIONAL PATRIMONY [boldface as published] and the liberation of peoples oppressed by the communist yoke. God, father, freedom.

Guatemala, 17 March 1981.

GUERRILLA GROUP REPORTS ARMY MASSACRE OF PEASANTS

PA250310 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The Armed People's Organization, ORPA, of Guatemala has reported that troops of the repressive regime of that country killed 10 peasants in Chimaltenango Department. The report adds that the massacre occurred shortly after a Guatemalan Army convoy was ambushed in the outskirts of Comalapa by that guerrilla organization.

Meanwhile, official sources of the Guatemalan regime reported that guerrilla groups attacked the police station in San Martin Jilotepeque also in Chimaltenango Department.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY COMMENTS ON ZAPOTILLO CAY ISSUE

PA242105 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will arrive in Tegucigalpa tomorrow. As a security measure, the border and commercial negotiations commissions will meet in the Port of Tela.

Meanwhile, the Honduran foreign secretary has said that so far Guatemala has not replied to the protest note that Honduras filed regarding the Zapotillo Cay. Here is Guillermo Castellano's interview with Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra:

[Begin recording in progress] ...according to this information, a document on the bases of understanding for the solution of the problem was issued. These bases include three points that Honduras feels [words indistinct]. Point No 3 refers to the Zapotillo Cay. Points 2 and 8 refer to the delimitation of sea areas in the Gulf of Honduras. After a thorough analysis, the Honduran Government decided to present a formal protest to the British Government over the ceding of those rights in the Zapotillo Cay. It also stated that Honduras should participate in the negotiations so that its views can be heard regarding the delimitation of sea borders.

[Question] What has the reaction of the Honduran Government and Foreign Secretariat been regarding the statement that Belizean Premier George Price made here on Saturday?

[Answer] The Honduran Government's position has been made known to the Belizean Government.

[Question] Does the Foreign Secretariat share the opinion of a local internationalist who said that the Zapotillo Cay should be militarily occupied?

[Answer] That is a private opinion. It would be better if we support Honduras' policy of solving the problem through peaceful means.

[Question] Has Guatemala replied to Honduras' formal protest?

[Answer] So far, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has not received a reply from the Guatemalan Government. When it does, we will know the official position of the Guatemalan Government. [end recording]

GROUP SEIZES EDUCATION MINISTRY, HOLDS 250

PA241732 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Teachers Unity Front (FUM) and high school students this morning seized the main building of the Honduran Education Ministry and are holding 250 employees hostage.

Students and teachers occupied the ministry to protest the government's refusal to sponsor 17 high schools throughout the country.

Groups of demonstrators also occupied one of the most widely used bridges in the city.

Police wearing helmets and armed with tear gas and cattle prods have taken up positions around the demonstrators.

TRANSIT OF ARMS FOR SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS WANING

PA222313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The transit of arms through Honduras for the Salvadoran guerrillas has diminished considerably, a Honduran Army spokesman announced today.

The source said that the Honduran Army has been able to seize important arsenals that have included automatic rifles made in the United States, Belgium, Israel and Germany. The army has also seized Chinese rocket launchers, 81-mm mortar grenades, ammunition for .30- and .50-caliber as well as 7.62-mm machineguns, automatic pistols, knapsacks and radio communication equipment.

The seizures have taken place thanks to information received from turncoats who have given specific details to military intelligence (G-2) agents and thanks to a military control operation on the nation's roads.

Presently, several international police agents, Honduran secret police and the G-2 are earnestly searching for persons involved in the arms smuggling.

Along with seizing the arsenals, the authorities have arrested 11 Salvadorans, 1 Costa Rican and 3 Hondurans who claimed to be a logistics cell of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador.

The foreigners will be deported to either Mexico or Panama, which must decide on whether or not to give them political asylum in the next few weeks. The Hondurans have already been released.

The police and the army are continuing to check persons and vehicles on all Honduran roads.

SOLIDARITY GROUP REPORTS KILLING OF MANY PEASANTS

PA241613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The Honduran Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People today charged that the Salvadoran and Honduran Armies massacred Salvadoran peasants last week. According to charges made in Tegucigalpa, approximately 7,000 old people, women and children were attacked after they crossed the turbulent waters of Lempa River, on the border, on 18 March. Helicopters, planes and ground forces participated in the operation, the coordinating board noted. Although it did not disclose the number of casualties, the coordinating board compared this action with the massive murder of more than 600 peasants in Sampul last year.

This new act of genocide occurred in Los Fernandez and La Haciendita Villages, near La Virtud municipality, Lempira Department, Honduras. It was learned that the operation included 300 Salvadoran and 200 Honduran troops.

The coordinating board reported that Jack Binns, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, visited the area on 14 March. He met with military officers of the two countries there.

The board demanded that the representative of the UN Commission on Refugees in Tegucigalpa intervene on behalf of the Salvadorans, who have entered Honduras in large groups ever since the Salvadoran Army started extermination operation in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments.

OVER 25,000 SALVADORANS SEEK REFUGE IN HONDURAS

PA222241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The office of the government and justice secretary announced today that approximately 3,500 Salvadorans have arrived in Honduran territory in the past few hours, fleeing from the political violence in their country.

In Honduras, there are three refugee camps a good distance away from the border with El Salvador. However, the influx of Salvadorans grows every day and improvised camps are beginning to appear in some Honduran towns.

A government commission composed of officials from the offices of the health, labor, foreign relations and government secretaries is earnestly working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and national and international relief institutions to help the Salvadorans.

According to estimates of the Population and Immigration Policy General Directorate, approximately 25,500 Salvadorans are in Honduras as refugees.

When the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador was signed in December of last year, the Salvadorans were not granted the "refugee status," but they did obtain the government's official protection since the treaty includes a clause that establishes free transit and guarantees for the citizens of one country in the other's territory.

Although Honduras has not signed international agreements on refugees but for humanitarian reasons, it accepts Central Americans when there are political difficulties in their native countries.

MISSING FDR LEADER SOUGHT; ORDEN INCURSIONS CHARGED

PA222122 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The Honduran Students Federation has filed a new writ of habeas corpus in favor of Facundo Guardado, leader of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], who was arrested on 18 January by intelligence agents of the Policarpo Paz regime.

Popular organizations of Honduras and El Salvador and international organizations have repeatedly charged that Guardado disappeared after he visited the Salvadoran refugee camps. Nevertheless, Jose Pineda, president of the Honduran Supreme Court, has said that Guardado's whereabouts are unknown.

Carlos (Pasoche), representative in Tegucigalpa of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has confirmed that members of the Salvadoran paramilitary group, the Nationalistic Democratic Organization [ORDEN], constantly enter Honduran territory.

The priests of the Diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan, capital of Copan Department, have charged that they are being persecuted by the Honduran police and army because they help Salvadoran refugees.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY PROTESTS EMBASSY ATTACK IN EL SALVADOR

PA250018 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] As we reported a few moments ago, we have received reports today that the personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador were the target of a criminal attack. Yesterday at 1550 hours the installations of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador were hit by two bazookas fired by two individuals who had positioned themselves in front of our country's embassy. From a distance of 60 meters, two youths, apparently well-dressed and of good physical appearance, opened fire on the Nicaraguan Embassy from an empty lot in front of the French Embassy. Although there were no casualties, the building which houses our embassy was damaged. The first bazooka shell fired caused a medium-sized hole in the side of the building, while the second one hit close to the area where the embassy sentry is usually posted. It made a dent of approximately 15 centimeters.

At the time of the incidents, according to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, only Pedro Antonio Calderon was inside. He is in charge of consular affairs. On hearing the fire, Alvarado went out the door and saw the terrorists fleeing from the empty lots which he mentioned. The charge of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador, Eduardo Jose Trejos, was not inside the building.

When we visited the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry this morning to find out about the report, we learned that they are preparing a note to protest this terrorist attack against our embassy. The Foreign Ministry was drafting a protest note this morning for the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte. The terms of the note were not announced but will be given by the information office.

In the first attack against our embassy building there our government asked the Duarte government for increased protection. Now 3 months later the embassy has again been attacked, and this is cause for protest by our authorities. We will try to obtain details of this protest note.

RAMIREZ DEALS WITH CURRENT ISSUES ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA202021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Direct Line" program with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, National Reconstruction Government junta member, and program announcer Freddy Rostran--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] This is Francisco Martinez of Matagalpa. Would the national reconstruction junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] be willing to satisfy the people's demand that Alfonso Robelo and Jose Esteban Gonzalez be sent out of Nicaragua for the crime of being traitors to the fatherland and for slandering the revolution?

[Answer] I would like to tell the companero that the crime he mentions does not exist in our laws. The crime of treason to the fatherland does not exist although the actions of treason to the fatherland do exist. But before thinking that our government and our revolution should take punitive action against specific people. We should first think that these people by themselves have already decreed upon themselves this punishment of real expulsion from Nicaragua.

I don't know how people who slander the country and the revolution can be calm when they walk the streets of Nicaragua without feeling the rejection and repudiation of our people who are increasingly more aware what these slanderous campaigns mean and the harm that they cause to our country and its international image. So I would tell you, companero, that we shouldn't be so concerned about the punishment that the revolutionary government can impose on these people because these people are already virtually outside the national context due to their conduct.

[Question] I'm Mercedes Diaz. Receive fraternal and revolutionary greetings from the 1st of May neighborhood. [Question indistinct]

[Answer] First of all, companera, I want to say that the events that took place on Saturday, during which the installations of Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor were destroyed, cannot be blamed on differences between the government junta or the FSLN National Directorate and these radio stations. In the same way, we cannot explain Saturday night's events in such a simple or systematic way as some sectors of the country are trying to do by saying that what took place that night was that destructive and uncontrollable mobs were unleashed to attack innocent and serious individuals. This is not an adequate explanation of this problem. One must go to the roots of what has been occurring in Nicaragua. Perhaps we will have to take some time during this program to try to give a clear and serious explanation to our people.

When this political party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], insisted on holding a political and electoral rally in Nandaime as if Nicaragua were involved in elections, we can say that there was not a completely normal situation in the country. First of all, we must note that in those days when Mr Robelo and company tried to create political agitation from rightist positions and from very specific interests that these people defend in our country, we were facing a real threat of an armed foreign invasion. We know that in Florida, Honduras, Guatemala and other parts of the continent, armed groups of former Somozist guardsmen are being prepared, determined to launch terrorist attacks against our territory. Today you saw in BARRICADA and in EL NUEVO DIARIO, and last night on television, the photographs of these training camps and the people being trained there.

What happened? A few days before he wanted to hold his rally, Mr Robelo said in Costa Rica that all the aforementioned are lies, that the Sandinist Front and the revolutionary front only want to throw up a smokescreen to carry out the unjustified militarization of the country, as if it were a lie that more than 100 militiamen, members of our armed forces, have died on the northern border, victims of the attacks of these Somozist bands which have received refuge on Honduran territory and which are also being militarily trained in Miami.

In those days, the United States also denied us a credit for wheat to make our bread. Other credits were also cut. Our country was under the constant attack of international forces over foreign radio stations. One only needs to listen to the U.S. Voice of America every morning to see what they are saying about the revolution. We are under the attack of many news media and circles of opinion influenced by U.S. rightist forces. We are under the pressure and attack of official spokesmen of the Honduran and Guatemalan Governments. The president of Honduras had said that it would not be strange if there were a war with Nicaragua.

So in the face of these aggressive attitudes and international tension due to our revolution--there are circles inside and outside Nicaragua which are annoyed that here in Nicaragua a popular and democratic revolution is being carried out--Mr Robelo proposed to hold, as if very innocently, an election rally and to announce this rally with provocative announcements that sought to provoke the FSLN, the Sandinist people's revolution, the National Reconstruction Government and, most of all, the broad popular bases that support this revolution.

In the face of this political provocation--it is enough to hear the announcements that were aired over the rightists' stations to publicize this rally--there was a reaction from those who carried out the war, that is, the young, the peasants, workers, the residents of poor neighborhoods, the small merchants and small farmers, that conglomerate that in political terms we justly call the masses because masses is not a denigrating term but a very honorable term.

These people reacted. These are the people who these gentlemen who defend the interests of the past despicably call mobs. The Nicaraguan people are the ones who reacted. What has happened here is the people's response.

We can say that as a result of the people's response, and within the excesses that replies of this kind necessarily involve, a radio station was destroyed. Despite all their efforts, the Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry were unable to prevent its destruction as they did prevent the destruction of Radio Corporacion which was protected and prevented attacks on the newspaper LA PRENSA which was also protected. The police were unable to protect Radio Mundial, Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor. The police arrived too late.

So companera, we cannot see this as a vindictive action of the Sandinist Front or the revolutionary government against these stations. These stations will be able to continue to operate as long as they have the material resources to do so. A direct repression against these stations by the government would mean to prohibit them from going on the air. In this revolution we respect political pluralism, permitting those who even want to destabilize the revolution, who assume provocative attitudes against the revolution, who daily tell lies against the revolution and who know that they are harming the revolution and want to destroy the advances of the revolutionary process, to go on the air, publish their newspapers and continue to freely operate in Nicaragua.

[Question] This is Rene Cano of the Santa Ana neighborhood. Will Robelo continue to be permitted to leave and enter the country knowing that he distorts the country's reality? Will he continue to be given permits to hold this kind of rally? How will you be able to stop the clashes among students?

[Answer] I want to tell you, companero, that our government guarantees the entry and departure of people in our country, particularly when these people go on business trips. We are interested in their going out of business when these businesses have to do with our country. However, it is difficult to know when Mr Robelo leaves Nicaragua on a business trip as a businessman and when he leaves as a political leader of an extreme rightist party such as the MDN to slander our revolution. Many of the things that Robelo speaks about here only with his friends, he goes to tell the radio, television and newspapers of Costa Rica, which is apparently a place where he enjoys slandering our country and revolution.

You made a very interesting comment in your question. What has caused Robelo to turn from a constructive path of cooperation to help our country get out of the economic situation in which Somozism left it and instead to take a path of confrontation with the revolution, which undoubtedly will not get him anywhere since it is a minority position, a millionaire's position that seeks to confront the humble, poor and modest working people of Nicaragua and all those professionals, honest businessmen, small merchants and farmers who are identified with the revolution?

Of course, in a mixed economy system such as we have in Nicaragua, we have nothing against the capitalists. But we cannot accept that a person who has the economic interests of the size as those of Mr Robelo, appear as a popular leader who apparently defends the interests of the Nicaraguans. Frankly, Mr Robelo is a millionaire. We are not saying this to attack Mr Robelo but to reveal an objective truth. Mr Robelo is the owner of the country's largest cooking oil distributing company, which is called DIASA. He is also a partner of the revolution because the revolution expropriated the part owned in this enterprise by Somozist Carlos (?Hueck), brother of Cornelio (?Hueck), who was Mr Robelo's partner. Because of this, Mr Robelo is a partner with the revolutionary state in this cooking oil distributing company.

He also owns 6,000 manzanas of cotton in Punta Nata on the Consiguina Peninsula. He was the partner of Mr Borgonovo who was a foreign minister of one of those repressive military regimes of El Salvador and who belongs to those 14 famous Salvadoran families. He owns a factory called MANISA. He owns an pest control company.

In Costa Rica where Robelo likes to go so much--we don't know if sometimes they are business or political trips to slander our revolution and country--he has a sugar mill in Guanacaste and he has a huge coffee plantation called (Aquiares) in Turrialba.

I'm giving you this information so that our people will see that when a millionaire such as Robelo wants to become a political leader, our people should know the facts. I don't think that a market vendor in the Eastside Market, a taxi driver, a store clerk, a farmer with 10 cows, a farmworker, a cotton picker, or a bank worker will believe that his interests are identified with Mr Robelo's interests, because Mr Robelo's interests are those of big millionaires, very different from the interests of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people who want to live with dignity, to educate their children, to have their health guaranteed, to have housing. These are the interests that this revolutionary process will be gradually guaranteeing them.

Regarding your second question on the disturbances that have taken place in schools, they are the result of all that which I previously explained. Where have most of these disturbances occurred? Well, in the private schools, in the schools which in the past were privileged, which only educated the children of the millionaires and the wealthy and that thanks to the attitude of the religious orders which manage these schools, have had a notable democratic opening.

Many of the directors and teachers of these religious schools are fully identified with the revolutionary process. Many youths who hear their parents harshly attack the revolution want to reproduce the interests of their parents in these schools and they attack the revolution and protect the interests of such parties as the MDN. Have you heard of disturbances in any poor, humble or public school? No way, these disturbances are taking place in private schools where tuition must be paid.

[Question] This is [name indistinct] Gutierrez of Horizonte. Were the attacks on the MDN really carried out by the people or certain groups of the FSLN since in each attack only about 80 or 100 people participated and I don't think those are the people because the people are 2.5 million? The attack on Radio Corporacion by about 50 to 80 people was controlled by the police. The police could have controlled the other attacks or weren't the police efficient in controlling the other attacks and preventing the attacks of these groups which were certainly of the FSLN?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the people who participated in Saturday's events were of the Sandinist Front. But I wish you would understand that the members of the FSLN are not Martians. They didn't drop over Managua and the other towns in flying saucers. These people who marched in the streets and participated in those actions are individuals who belong to the people, workers, humble people, students, middle class people. So I can tell you that they were part of the Nicaraguan people. Of course, on Saturday, the almost 3 million Nicaraguans did not mobilize. However, these were popular demonstrations because these people form part of the Nicaraguan people.

I would respond to you with a phrase which Robelo used on Monday when he was apparently being interviewed by Radio Mundial. He said that Saturday night it seemed as if we were back again in the days of the insurrection against the Somozist dictatorship. He said that what occurred in Managua on Saturday night reminded him of the insurrection against the Somozist dictatorship. Who participated in the insurrection against the Somozist dictatorship? The people of Nicaragua.

Regarding whether the police protected all those places that were going to be the target of harassment or hostile actions by the people in these demonstrations, which I repeat did commit excesses, I can tell you that we made every possible effort to protect these points and we tried to mobilize the police to protect all those critical points where disturbances were taking place not only in Managua but in many other Nicaraguan cities.

[Question] Good evening, my name is Irene Bravo and I am speaking from Managua. Here is my question, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado: I have been hearing the news and reading about the incidents of Saturday and Sunday in the newspapers since Sunday. However, my attention was focused on LA PRENSA which says: For the past 2 days the question has been the entire country's condemnation of the bestial attack against the radio stations. This truly happened against the two radio stations. As a member of the government junta, I want you to explain why these things are being allowed when in 1958 we criticized them. Why is the government allowing these abuses against these radio stations which we know are not state-owned but are not opposition stations either? What can you say about this?

[Answer] I think, companera, that it is wrong to believe, as I explained to another companero, that what occurred in Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor is the result of a government attitude or the government's animosity toward the owners of these stations or these stations which have been opposed to the policy of the revolutionary government. However, the revolutionary government--within the press freedom it guarantees--has always respected the right of these stations to state their views against the revolution not only in a serious manner within a climate of constructive criticism but in a destructive manner. But the government is at no time trying to put a price on these stations for the irresponsible opinions they have aired many times. You can also hear in the newscasts of Radio Corporacion, Radio Mundial, Radio Mil and even Radio Catholica, which is supposedly a religious station, irresponsible and deceitful attacks against the revolutionary process. However, all these stations are still operating.

Radio Corporacion was going to be attacked, but the police protected it. Commander Borge, the interior minister himself, arrived there to protect this station. Unfortunately, he arrived at Radio Mundial too late, a half-hour late, after the incidents had occurred.

Our government was and is willing to give all kinds of guarantees and protection to these stations and newspapers so that they can continue to operate. However, you, who I see read LA PRENSA, should very well take note that LA PRENSA is not helping the revolution in pointing out errors that a government makes. A revolutionary government also makes mistakes and we are the first to admit it. However, LA PRENSA does not want to help the revolution so it can open its eyes and take a better path. LA PRENSA wants to provoke the regression of this revolution. It does not want this revolutionary process because the interests of these gentlemen are completely different from those of this revolutionary process which, I repeat, is a popular process.

So in these stations and newspapers you find news which, although presented in an innocent and impartial way, cover up a destructive interest against our revolutionary process. That which I am telling you has never been said behind the backs of the owners of these media, but has been said to them directly in talks held with them. We have told them to be very careful because the climate they want to create is a climate which, although not promoted consciously, is benefiting those who are training in Miami at various camps, those who have automatic weapons, landing craft, brand new camouflage uniforms and all the facilities to train in Miami and other places in the United States, even close to Miami Airport. They will take advantage of this hand being extended by LA PRENSA.

When will these forces--made up of Somozist guardsmen who are training in Honduras, Miami, Guatemala and other places in Latin America--invade us?

Well, when they think the situation is ripe and everything is ready. When they think that the political climate is appropriate, that an economic chaos is underway here, that the revolution is discredited and nobody wants the leaders of the revolution, then they will think it is time to strike. Wo are paving this road? Who are getting ready for this hour? Well, these gentlemen should be asked about this.

[Question] This is Ramon Paniagua Machado. The reactionary sector in Managua, the reactionaries of the rightist parties, have speculated about the reorganization of the junta of national reconstruction, now reduced to three members. What explanation can you give to this and what would be the positive results of this reorganization?

[Answer] We are already seeing the positive results. Perhaps these results are not clearly seen by the Nicaraguan people but, regarding the internal work of our junta, I must say that a three-member junta works better and more coherently and makes decisions more quickly and the public administration progresses better.

This does not mean that the five persons who made up the junta before were less able or efficient than others. I do not mean that. What I mean is that in any country which is in a normal situation and is not experiencing a postrevolutionary situation, the executive branch is headed by one person. There is a president, a head of state or a chief of government who is in charge of issuing all the measures, assumes responsibility for all orders and makes all decisions. Well, the case here was that instead of having one person we had five, so in order to make decisions all these five persons had to meet. However, at the same time all these persons who made up the junta had very busy schedules and it was very difficult to hold the junta meetings. Now we find that with a three-member junta matters are working more smoothly.

We now meet twice a day. We used to meet once a week at the most before. We now consult on decisions in a more expeditious way so that most important goal sought with the reorganization of the junta is to make the government apparatus work more efficiently and quickly. The aim is to make decisions quicker so that the government can operate better.

[Question] This is Carlos Guevara of Diriamba. My question is: are we marching toward socialism or communism?

[Answer] I want to tell you that we are moving forward, companero. We are moving toward a tomorrow which will be very different from the yesterday which was Somozism and the yesterday which certain forces that want to confuse you want us to return to it.

I want to tell you that we must not be afraid of the word socialism as long as we add honesty and revolution to that word and oppose it to capitalism, because we are clear in one thing: This revolution was not made to improve capitalism. This revolution was not made to improve the exploitation of man over man. This revolution was not made for a few to become richer in Nicaragua and for the vast majorities to become poorer.

This is a regime of mixed economy. The producers who want to produce honestly will continue to have all the necessary guarantees to produce cattle, basic grains, cotton and materials in their factories. They will have all the necessary guarantees within new revolutionary laws, paying their taxes and accpeting the rules of the game issued by the revolution, which are rules aimed at benefiting the common good and the great Nicaraguan majorities. This is our kind of socialism. This is Sandinist socialism. It is a mixed economy with political pluralism.

[Rostran] As you were saying before, companero, it depends on who is speaking, because Somoza used to say that this was a socialist country and Robelo said that [words indistinct] socialism and freedom. So it depends on who looks at it.

[Answer] This is why I insisted before that when we hear somebody use a word, we must carefully examine who is saying that word, who is using it and what interests are hidden, for if we only hear the word socialism as pronounced by Somoza without analyzing who he was and what he represented and if we hear the word socialism and freedom and don't stop to think how many manzanas of land are behind that phrase, then we are lost.

It is not the same to ask about socialism and communism when you are poor--probably like this companero who is asking this question honestly because he is truly concerned and wants to be guided on these terms--as to have Robelo, a man who has millions of cordobas to defend, telling us that he is a socialist. We cannot believe in his socialism.

[Question] Good evening. I want to ask Companero Ramirez something. This is Orlando Trejos, a resident of Villa Don Bosco. My question is as follows: The leaders of our revolution have said that this is the year of defense and production, and we are all devoted to these tasks. Now, outside of our national problems, the Salvadoran brothers have been involved in a struggle for their national liberation. My question is: To what extent has our solidarity with the Salvadoran people weakened the strategy for the advance of the Sandinist revolution and how can our revolution be strengthened with the confrontations that have occurred with the local reactionaries? Thank you.

[Answer] Companero, this is a good opportunity to repeat that we have given the Salvadoran people moral support in their struggle and all our people have participated in this solidarity because they experienced a war of liberation and know how much is involved in suffering, sweat, blood and tears when it comes to a war of liberation. Certain international forces have accused us of participating in arms shipments to El Salvador and certain reactionary forces are pleased over these charges because they think that such charges will harm us, as is just the case. They are hurting the country because they are adopting reprisals against us.

We repeat: Our solidarity with the brothers of El Salvador has been in the moral and political spheres. Would we like a democratic change in El Salvador? Of course. All Nicaraguans would like El Salvador to be a free country, a country which could experience a democratic life of popular participation such as we are experiencing.

However, those who must decide this are the Salvadoran people. No foreign force should decide this. This is a problem that cannot be solved the way the United States is trying to, by sending large quantities of weapons, military advisers and ultramodern helicopters to bomb the Salvadoran people every day. These kinds of problems and wars can never be solved with this kind of foreign intervention.

While we are being falsely accused of sending weapons to El Salvador, the United States is publicly sending weapons, helicopters, men, and military advisers and is increasingly becoming involved in a war which will lead it nowhere and causes us to run the risk that this Salvadoran war will have more serious consequences in Central America. It is making us run the risk that the area will become destabilized and that this military intervention will reach other countries in the area just like a shock wave.

Just take a look at what is occurring in Costa Rica. Costa Rica has always been proud of being a calm country without problems, but there are bombs exploding and machinegun attacks occurring there. There is a group made up of Somozist guardsmen, those who are happliy walking the San Jose streets, which became involved in a machinegun and bomb attack in Costa Rica. This group has named its command "Carlos Aguero" in an effort to try to get us somehow involved by using the name of our hero, the Sandinist Commander Carlos Aguero.

To the extent, therefore, that the United States becomes involved in El Salvador, tensions will increase in Central America. There will be greater problems in our countries and the incidents of El Salvador will spread to other Central American countries. For this reason, we maintain that the Salvadoran conflict must be solved by our Salvadoran brothers only.

[Question] This is Luis Rivera of Bello Horizonte. I want you to answer the following question: We know that the United States will not attack our revolution directly, but it has carried out several aggressions such as the case of the wheat which it is criminally denying to us and the creation of the Oreon plan, which is basically concerned with the installation of giant intercepting and repeating antennas which will practically cover all of Latin America and the Caribbean to serve as a platform for future mercenary aggressions. If this plan is carried out, we will be isolated because our stations will be blacked out. What specific measures will our revolutionary government adopt to neutralize these attacks as well as those of the reactionaries who are still in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Companero, when a person who is not identified with the people's interests, which are those of our revolution, starts saying that we are alarmists, that we are arming ourselves for nothing, that we are training militiamen for no reason and that we are involved in a needless military buildup, one should not believe him.

These people who are saying this only want us to lower our guard and let ourselves be caught by surprise by those who want to begin military actions against our country. It is not a matter of the U.S. Army or Marines--who have been in Nicaragua twice in this century--invading us. It is not only that. What this is all about is people who are openly training in the United States, in the Everglades, Tampa, Miami and a place in Florida called Okeechobee near Miami airport in a 60-acre field surrounded by brushwood. We are fully informed about the training that is going on in Los Angeles and New Orleans involving more than 12 paramilitary organizations made up of Somozist guardsmen are armed with automatic rifles and bazookas and who also have landing craft and claim that they will carry out terrorist plans, assassinate leaders of our revolution, blow up various important places for our production and so forth.

This is the kind of people we must be on the alert against. When we hear that there are people who do not want us to believe those reports and to be unprepared, I repeat, companero, that they must not be believed. They must be feared because consciously or unconsciously they are participating in these destabilizing actions which go against our country's integrity and which are aimed at destroying the conquests of our revolution.

[Question] I am Manuel Pineda Ortega and I am calling from Chinandega. I would like to know what measures the revolutionary government is taking regarding U.S. intervention in Nicaragua?

[Answer] In view of everything you have seen and heard, there is no need for any further proof. We all know that these Somozist guardsmen are cheerfully training in Miami to come and invade us as they claim. However, the attitude of our people should be one: To become organized in the Sandinist people's militias and to know that their participation in the militias is vital for the defense of our fatherland and our revolution.

It will be a true privilege for the children of our people to be in the front line of combat when the time comes to repel these hordes and these criminal and murderous gangs which did not have enough when they stained their hands with blood during the war of liberation. Now they want to come back for more, but they must be sure that the first blood to be shed will be theirs and it will be the last because our people are sure that if these criminals return to Nicaragua they will never leave.

STATE COUNCIL'S NUNEZ COUNTERS OPPOSITION CHARGES

PA242110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, today said that the document signed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party, the Democratic Conservative Party and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party on Sunday is another attempt of the opposition to justify its own errors and retake the offensive accusing the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of totalitarianism.

Some of these parties, he said, have been believing that the FSLN has lost the people's support and that its bases have deteriorated. For this reason, they get involved in adventures such as that of Nandaime in order to appear as an alternative.

However, he added, they were quite surprised to find a great people's mobilization just as it happened when they tried to create a political crisis by withdrawing from the State Council.

These parties, Commander Nunez said, cannot understand that it was this mobilization which stopped Robelo's provocation in Nandaime and for this reason they are now trying to get the FSLN involved by accusing it of being totalitarian and dictatorial during these incidents.

If the people hadn't stopped Robelo's provocation we would probably now be regretting more violent incidents, Nunez noted.

Commander Nunez said that the people's mobilization was demonstrated that the FSLN is the vanguard of the revolutionary process, adding that the opposition parties will obviously not make any move to publicly admit their mistake because it would be a disaster for them.

Let's listen to Commander Nunez regarding the Nandaime incidents and the document signed by the opposition parties:

[Begin recording] What is occurring here is that the people are not yet calm because they know they can't keep still until the revolution becomes consolidated. This is like the aftermath of a storm when the waters are trying to return to their course. However, calm cannot be completely restored here because there are certain sectors which are trying to alter the course of the revolution. Therefore, this calls for us to remain vigilant and to make our presence known in an impressive way to tell them: Watch out, don't forget that we are here; stop looking for trouble. [Words indistinct] trying to justify themselves as they cannot accept that they made mistakes [words indistinct] to what they called totalitarianism, dictatorship [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MANAGUA POLICE CHIEF VOWS TO DEFEND PEOPLE

PA242201 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Some news media have accused the police of failing to provide protection when popular demonstrations are staged to repudiate and reject well-known sectors in this country, Companero Enrique Smith, who is in charge of Managua's police, said today.

But this is false, he added, because the police did promise protection. I must say, however, that we are here to maintain public order without repressing the people's feelings. Companero Smith's statements follows:

[Begin recording] The Sandinist police could not provide total protection to all the installations and radio stations owned by those elements. Nonetheless, it has not been mentioned that the police did provide protection for Radio Tiempo, Radio Minuto, Radio Catolica and for LA PRENSA. We were not able to, and this can be confirmed by some people in the newspaper LA PRENSA, because the minister himself directly commanded the police troops that day in an effort to protect all installations.

We must point out that we did not have thousands of policemen to provide total and immediate protection to all possible targets that day.

Radio Mi Preferida's case was the first one and from that moment on police protection was provided to all the installations that we thought might become targets of the demonstrations being staged to repudiate the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement's rally [words indistinct].

We could not reach Radio Mundial in time. But police protection was provided to that station for about 48 hours and even after that night.

Now, we must note one thing: In general, and this applies to our police corps, we do not have middle-of-the-road positions here. Here one is either with the revolution or one is not with the revolution. As has often been said, we are not now and never will be neutral or apolitical forces. When capitalist countries say that their armed forces are neutral, they are simply refusing to acknowledge that they are police or military forces created to defend their own interests. We are honest and we say that we defend the interests of the people, of the peasants and workers of this country.

But what the country's reactionary elements expect to see whenever they provoke this kind of manifestation, will never occur. Nicaragua will never again see another 22 January. There will never again be antipopular repression of the type that existed here in the past. [end recording]

EDITORIAL ANALYZES AIM OF OPPOSITION POSITION

PA232107 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Mar 81 pp 1, 9

[Editorial by Danilo Aguirre S.: "Reflections on Present Times"--capitalized passages denote boldface as published]

[Text] In light of the undeniable climate of agitation and some acts of violence that our country has experienced in the past few days, which we hope will not take on more tragic dimensions. It is worthwhile to reflect deeply on the currents that since 19 July 1979 have helped to produce this situation.

The 19 July victory was deep rooted, more so than was imagined by many people, even by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which had to resort and still resorts to exhaustive measures of persuasion to keep many sectors of people, with the blood of the fighters still fresh, from lawlessly appropriating for themselves the goods that were to be the basis of the economic and social plan that had been formulated beforehand.

No one could contest the FSLN's leadership of the process that began on that glorious day. While it is true that to a large extend the great majority of the people contributed to the victory, NOTHING WOULD HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE YOUNG PEOPLE AND EVEN CHILDREN WHO, ARMED WITH RUDIMENTARY WEAPONS AND WITH THEIR BODIES UNPROTECTED, FACED UP TO THE MOST POWERFUL DEATH MACHINES OF THE DICTATORSHIP. It was precisely that determination of our young people that ended the indecision of many adults who became irreversibly involved.

Very little would have been achieved, either, without the organization, the battle experience, the years of work and the Sandinist unity of the FSLN, not just because during 20 years of unyielding combat it had been the guide and lead, but also because THE YOUNG PEOPLE WOULD NEVER HAVE COME OUT OF THEIR HOUSES TO FIGHT WITHOUT THE RED AND BLACK SCARF AND THE IDEALS OF THE SANDINIST FRONT.

During the prolonged tyranny no opposition party ever managed to stir that youth. It is false and even disrespectful to try now to associate those dead with the principles or pretensions of certain political groups. They supported the FSLN and to say otherwise is to try to distort history.

On the basis of these premises, the establishment of the government junta with two members who were not members of the FSLN and one of whom, Alfonso Robelo, was moreover the leader of a new and pragmatic political-business organization, established a starting point for implementing the revolutionary plan for a mixed economy and a state that is the guardian of the dispossessed classes.

The leadership of the process by the FSLN guaranteed the latter aim and the patriotism, productive contribution, and pragmatism of the other sectors of the junta were to guarantee the success and viability of the gigantic task to be faced.

However, other winds blew--undoubtedly winds from the north--into Robelo's ear and convinced him that his role was not that of an assistant in this leadership and that he should assume the role of antagonist and plan the takover of power by his group, which had already shown itself to be unquestionably political.

Other sectors did the same, some with historical justification, like the top conservative leadership which, disregarding as much as they could the class nature of their membership, demanded party individuality and denied the vanguard, deceitfully hiding the fact that during the populist movement of the 1960's they were in the vanguard and even had the left providing support without demanding hegemony. They lost this position in the vanguard, not because the people failed them (the dead of 22 January are proof of this), but because those same leaders were never really committed to victory and were only waiting to turn the corner before surrendering.

The social Christians, who have no drawing power in Nicaragua and who have been discredited by the pro-oligarchy and proimperialist governments of the countries where they have climbed to the presidency, are also demanding individuality. Reasoning that they are now the protegees of imperialism on the continent and they hope to conquer governments with bayonets made in the United States as occurred in the European Countries that were defeated in World War II.

But what can be said about the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and Alfonso Robelo?

The path he chose was easy to see. First, he would explain his plan to the private businessmen who , because of real or feigned lack of confidence, would decide to reduce production and increase efforts to obtain political power.

Next, he would magnify the errors of the revolution, systematically cast doubt on its achievements and launch, locally and abroad, a tenacious diversionist campaign with the well-known and equally false slogan of neither Washington nor Moscow, which the imperialist experts know is the best antidote to the people's struggle when the peoples have not yet become mature enough to be unafraid of phantoms and when the exploited sectors are still subject to a great deal of the alienation to which the dominant class had subjected them for many years.

The owners of LA PRENSA chose the same path, in a manner that was neither parallel nor accidental. Instead of contributing to the revolution with a sincere desire to improve it and prevent its mistakes as much as possible, they chose the opposition line, the line of undermining or destroying the revolution. They have been a mirror copy of the system described in the preceding paragraph. Thus, instead of presenting the naive and patriotic face that they use at times in some editorials, what they show daily is a ferocious opposition to the revolution and an anachronistic but effective exploitation of social ills or of the ignorance of our classes alienated by the "supermen" and the chained demons. [as published]

In revolutionary Nicaragua, the results of both postures have also been delineated.

To say that certain publications which obtain a certain circulation will guarantee the ideological penetration of our people is something that not even the publishers of pornography in England or the publishers of Red publications in Mexico can sustain, despite the great number of copeis and their fabulous profits. A country in revolution has an infinite capacity to shake off everything that corrupts or enchains it.

On the other hand, Robelo's plan had to lead to what we are now seeing. His original MDN was dismembered when the original members came up against an awakening conscience and, logically, the new organization had to be the best pillow for those whose property had been confiscated, for undercover Somozists, for those who were deprived of the illegal facilities granted by the former government to engage in contraband and to manufacture scarcities and even for those who once, as true businessmen, had disavowed Robelo as their leader but who now see him as the figure with the greatest possibilities for restoring their former economic system.

Implementation of this entire plan has encountered and will continue to encounter firm resistence from the people. Unless the people always have the resources to stop them, unrest, the unnecessary loss of resources and energy, and a negative image abroad will always be victories for the adversaries of the revolution.

What will never be a victory for anyone, but will, instead be a historical stain that no one will be able to erase, will be the blood that might be spilled by Nicaraguans, when we had thought that after 19 July 1979, no one else in our long-suffering fatherland would shed another drop.

COSEP CHAIRMAN BLAMES SANDINIST FRONT FOR VIOLENCE

PA240441 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Enrique Dreyfus, chairman of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise has said that the Sandinist National Liberation Front is the sole promoter of last week's incidents. It used its mass organization who through open public disorder rejected with their violence, the permission the interior minister granted to the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

Dreyfus also protested to the government junta for its permissive attitude with regard to the violence which destroyed three radio stations and damaged others.

Regarding the real situation of the Nicaraguan private sector, he said that it has the full support of democratic and private sectors in Central America, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela.

MDN DEMANDS TELEVISION ROUNDTABLE WITH FSLN

PA220341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 21 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] today asked for a television roundtable with Sandinist leaders to "determine responsibilities" for the incidents which occurred last weekend.

The Social Democratic MDN, presided over by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, obtained a government permit to hold an oppostiion rally last Sunday, 15 March, in a town in the interior of the country.

However, as a result of popular demonstrations in different cities of the country against the holding of the rally, it was postponed.

As a result of the incidents, throughout the week the country's information media have offered different interpretations of the events.

According to the MDN, the street demonstrations constituted a disregard for the permit issued by the Interior Ministry to hold the rally.

"If the policy of the revolution is a policy of truth, as you affirm, we expect you to accept this patriotic invitation in the national interest, and if political pluralism is a farce for export, let history record this expression of just indignation against abuse and overbearing," says the MDN National Council.

SANDINIST YOUTH ISSUE 'SELF-CRITICAL DOCUMENT'

PA231549 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A self-critical document which includes a list of the basic tasks of the 19 July Sandinist Youth was presented to over 400 secretaries general of the country's most important schools.

The resolution of the national executive committee on the work of the 19 July Sandinist Youth states that in most cases, a proper attitude is maintained, but some companeros have behaved in an arrogant manner. In addition, some of them have incorrectly interpreted the vanguard role of the Sandinist Youth by attempting to impose their will on other without consulting the other students and taking their opinions into account.

We have learned, the document states, that many students are discontent with the Sandinist Youth because during the literacy crusade it was responsible for maintaining discipline.

There have been some cases in which members of the Sandinist Youth were inconsistent in the things they said which undermines their credibility with the students. We have evidence of cases in which members of the Sandinist Youth have held themselves completely aloof from other companeros, and have tried to carry out tasks alone, without the knowledge and participation of the other students, the document states.

'EMERGENCY COMMITTEE' TO DEAL WITH WHEAT SHORTAGE

PA231721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] During a news conference held this weekend at the Domestic Trade Ministry, delegates of the "Bread with Dignity" emergency committee outlined for local and foreign newsmen the measures that our people and government will take to counter the attempts by Yankee and local reactionaries to subdue our people through hunger.

The committee was established in response to the economic aggression of the United States, which suspended the financing for wheat purchases in order to cause a serious internal crisis in the flour and bread industries.

The objectives of the emergency committee is to guarantee to small producers' associations or cooperatives a direct supply of flour in adequate quantities and at official prices, without intermediaries.

The Sandinist Defense Committees will participate in the "Bread with Dignity" emergency committee by making sure that persons and enterprises which interfere with the organization of the flour distribution program are punished pursuant to the provisions of the consumer protection law.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Nicaragua and the Soviet Union signed a cultural agreement this afternoon. It provides for commercial and noncommercial exchange in the field of cinematography within a framework of mutual respect for the sovereignty of the two countries. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Mar 81 PA]

CUBA REJECTS COLOMBIAN GUERRILLA AID CHARGE

FL241140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text of Cuban Foreign Ministry note]

[Text] The Colombian Government has officially announced that it is suspending its diplomatic relations with Cuba. In making this decision, it is basing itself on accusations that Cuba trained and armed several dozen guerrillas of the M-19 [19 April Movement] who, it is asserted, landed on the Pacific coast near the border with Ecuador.

The revolutionary guerrilla movement in Colombia has existed for many years, even before the triumph of the Cuban revolution. The movement has existed over this long period of time and has developed progressively as the social and political situation became more unbearable for the Colombian people. Cuba absolutely does not have any responsibility for this situation.

A large group of Colombian revolutionaries belonging to the M-19 arrived in our country last year following the events at the Santo Domingo [Dominican Republic] Embassy in Bogota, an occasion in which, thanks to the cooperation of Cuba, a bloodless solution to the delicate problem was found. The Colombian Government itself requested this cooperation from Cuba. Other Colombian youths, politically persecuted, also have been received in Cuba.

It is no secret that many revolutionaries from various Latin American countries--whose regimes are characterized by state of siege, bloody repression, tortures, missing persons and the cruelest methods of repression developed and extended on this continent by the Central Intelligence Agency and other official agencies of the United States--have found asylum in our country, although the politically persecuted do not always share our ideology. Neither does Cuba hide its feelings of solidarity and sympathy with all who struggle against imperialist domination and for independence, social justice and democratic rights in America and in the world.

Now then, regarding the specific responsibility which the Colombian Government is trying to lay on Cuba to justify the suspension of diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry of Cuba wishes to state the following: First, Cuba has not delivered a single weapon to the M-19 or to any other revolutionary organization of Colombia. Second, Cuba absolutely has nothing to do with the landings of M-19 revolutionaries on the coasts of that country. Third, Cuba neither directly nor indirectly has anything to do in the slightest with the entry of arms into Colombia by any means. We assert this preemptorily. Therefore, Cuba categorically rejects the accusations in this sense by the spokesmen of Yankee imperialism and of the rotten Colombian oligarchy.

This action of the Colombian authorities suspiciously coincides with the imperialist campaign against Cuba and its miserable threats of aggression against our country. It should not be forgotten that the Colombian oligarchy recently, in complicity with Yankee imperialism, shamelessly let itself be used to block Cuba's admission to the UN Security Council where, in more than 150 ballots, our country obtained an overwhelming majority which almost reached two to one. It is nothing strange that now, equally shamelessly and infamously, it lends itself to the imperialist aggressive campaigns and plans against our country.

The assertions that Cuba delivered arms and organized the actions of the M-19 are simply cynical. Our people, with the support of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces, will firmly resist this new imperialist conspiracy, just as they have resisted the criminal Yankee blockade over more than 20 years.

The conduct of the oligarchies and fascist, tyrannical and reactionary governments that still exist on this continent does not matter. All the peoples of our America will be on the side of Cuba, and a handful of worthy governments will not let themselves be dragged by the criminal plans of imperialism. We are much less alone and isolated than the Yankee imperialists can imagine, and our revolution today is stronger than ever. The fact that we know how to struggle and defend ourselves has been demonstrated by 22 years of heroic and victorious resistance against the most powerful and aggressive imperialist country on this earth, which one shameful day was joined abjectly by all the continent's governments, with the honorable exceptions of Mexico and Canada. This historical merit cannot be taken away from our people by anyone. Times have changed, and Latin America will never again see flocks of nations submissive to the dictates of the empire.

CUBAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

FL201837 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of transportation, has held talks with Zivojin Jazic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. During the meeting, topics dealing with cooperation in the sphere of transportation between the two countries were discussed. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual sincerity.

BRIEFS

TOBACCO CROP IN HAVANA--PCC Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera has toured important tobacco and vegetable plantations in Havana Province accompanied by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province. The two leaders expressed interest in the quality of the tobacco crop, the largest in the history of the province with nearly 21,000 quintals and 50 percent of the wrapper leaves exported by the country. They were briefed on experiences gained in mechanized planting. Later in the day, they visited the varied cultivations farms in Alquizar, Quivican, Guines and Melena del Sur, where they asked about the progress in planting potatoes, tomatoes and other produce. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81 FL]

MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received in solemn audience in this capital Ambassador (Datuk Zainal Abidin Bin Solon) of Malaysia. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 24 Mar 81 FL]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received his excellency, David Churchill Thomas, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca took part in the ceremony. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Mar 81 FL]

UPEC, ROMANIAN AGREEMENT--An agreement for cooperation and exchange of journalists between the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] and the Romanian Journalists Council for 1981-85 was signed today by UPEC President Ernesto Vera and by Stelian Motiu, chief editor of the weekly review VIATA STUDENTEASCA and a member of the Romanian Journalists Council. Present at the signing were Romanian Ambassador to Cuba Nicolae Moraru, director of Romanian radio and television (Constantin Koroi), and the members of UPEC's secretariat. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Mar 81 FL]

GRENADA

DENIAL OF GRENADIAN DEATHS IN EL SALVADOR

FL242348 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] There has been a call for the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] to deal firmly with those persons in the country that are spreading lies against the Grenada revolution and who are [words indistinct]. The call has come from Maj (Babwil Akeegaheegan) in a telephone interview with RFG [Radio Free Grenada] "News Tonight." The call has come amid rumors that a boat in the outer harbor has on board bodies of Grenadian soldiers who died in El Salvador. Major (Akeegaheegan) was (?aboard) and he says that neither himself or any other Grenadian soldiers have been to El Salvador. [Major's recorded statement indistinct]

When contacted today, officials of the Ministry of Fisheries said the vessel in the outer harbor had escorted the four fishing trawlers given to the PRG and the people of Grenada as a gift from the government and people of Cuba. The official said the vessel has since broken down and is now awaiting spare parts.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the four fishing trawlers will be handed over to Grenadians this Sunday afternoon in an official ceremony.

BISHOP RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DUTCH ANTILLES

FL250018 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop returned to the island last evening after completing a successful visit to the islands of Aruba and Curacao in the Dutch Antilles. Brother Bishop was invited to attend an international conference in Aruba by the ruling party in that country, the Electoral Movement of the People, which was celebrating its 10th anniversary. (Don Rojas) of the FREE WEST INDIAN, who traveled along with the prime minister's party, filed this report:

One of the highlights of the conference was Brother Bishop's address on the socio-economic problems of development in the micro-states in the region. At the end of the conference, a resolution was unanimously passed which recognized the progress made by the Grenadian revolution and expressed support and solidarity with the revolution in the face of [words indistinct]. A resolution [words indistinct] by Grenada was also passed unanimously calling for the unconditional independence of Belize and for recognition of its territorial integrity.

While in Aruba, Prime Minister Bishop and other members of the Grenada delegation, which included Minister of Agriculture and Tourism Unison Whiteman and OAS Ambassador Sister Dessima Williams, held (?meetings) with government officials, trade union leaders and members of the Grenadian community in Aruba.

(?Friday), the Grenadian delegation [words indistinct] to Curacao for an unofficial visit. And while there, Prime Minister Bishop and Brother Whiteman held a fruitful meeting with Mr Don Martina, prime minister of the Netherland Antilles, and other Curacao Government officials. And on Sunday evening, Prime Minister Bishop addressed hundreds of Grenadians, [words indistinct] and people of Curacao on the processes of the region (?during) which he outlined the progress made by the Grenadian revolution [words indistinct].

JAMAICA

SEAGA: CUBA'S EXPANSIONISM NOT MILITARY THRUST

FL181633 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Mar (CANA)--Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said that the problems of the Caribbean were political, and not military, and that the expansionism of Cuba in the region was not a military thrust.

Speaking in an interview with Jonathan Power of the "OBSERVER", Mr Seaga said that "it is not a subversion based on coups and military overthrows. Rather it is an infiltration of the political system with embryonic Marxist units in the Caribbean being directed out of Moscow.

"Their aim is to draw close to the mass-based party in the mainstream that more closely approximates to their method of thinking.

"In the case of Jamaica, that Marxist unit is the Workers Party of Jamaica (WJP), and that party followed that direction in becoming very close to the People's National Party (PNP) of Mr Manley."

The prime minister said that many of the leaders of the PNP would have been WJP members if they were not in the PNP.

"What is usually found is that these Marxist militants are very important in the winnings of elections, because of the more militant position that they adopt and the more forceful and aggressive campaigning that they do.

"Then they become an integral part of the machinery of the party and eventually the movement is towards takeover," the prime minister said.

The Jamaican prime minister said that warships "have nothing to do with it...what has to do with that is the degree to which the nonsocialist parties of the Caribbean, which are the governments of the time, are able to produce viable development strategies that will make the efforts of the socialist-linked parties, and Marxist-oriented parties unsuccessful at the polls."

When asked why he accused the Cuban Government of supplying guns for Michael Manley's party during the pre-election period, the prime minister said that they did supply guns to the home guards, a government entity, but nevertheless one in which the membership was recruited 90 per cent from the then governing party.

"The Cubans did carry out training programs with certain members of the security forces, training them in political espionage.

"Again, the parade of warships was not the answer here. We found our own answer at the polls and that had nothing to do with any military display," Mr Seaga said.

Replying to a question about a Jamaica Labour Party government recognizing Cuba in the 1960's, Mr Seaga said that the government had upgraded the level of diplomatic relations "and we defended Cuba in the mid-60s when we were joining the Organisation of American States (OAS).

"One of the conditions for joining was the question of signing the embargo provision in the Treaty of Rio...and we made the point that we did not wish to sign that...Cuba was a neighbor and we had no quarrel with Cuba," Mr Seaga said.

The Jamaican prime minister said that his government still had diplomatic relations with Cuba..."We believe in keeping the doors open. There are some technical assistance programs that are still in operation...there are doctors and there is the completion of a school-building program."

His government always envisaged that relationship with Cuba, as well as any other country, would be on the basis of government-to-government, with technical assistance programs and other exchanges of mutual benefit.

"However, if the Cuban Government continues to take that kind of political interest that it has shown in the past, then it will naturally lead to charges of interference and would logically lead to us revising its role in Jamaica," the prime minister said.

PARISH COUNCILS ELECT MAYORS, DEPUTY MAYORS

FL241445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Mar 81 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Chairmen of the island's 12 parishes (outside of the corporate area of Kingston and St Andrew Corporation) and mayors of their capital towns were chosen yesterday when the parish councils met for the first time since the local government elections of 2 March.

The ruling Jamaica Labor Party, which won the local government polls by 251 seats to 24 for the opposition People's National Party, controls all the councils and the KSAC [Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation] which is to select its mayor on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The new parish council chairman and mayors and their deputies are:

St. Catherine: mayor of Spanish Town, Councillor Everrod Williams of the Gregory Park Division, a trade unionist; the deputy mayor is Mr Henry Tinker of the Troja Division.

Clarendon: The mayor of May Pen is Councillor Canute T. McLeod of the Smithville Division. Deputy mayor is Councillor Basil Lindsay of the Denbigh Division.

Manchester: Mayor of Mandeville, Councillor Cecil C. Charlton, councillor for the Mandeville Division. The deputy mayor is Councillor George Marshall of the Grove Town Division.

St Elizabeth: Mayor of Black River, Councillor Eric Foster of the Newmarket Division. The deputy mayor is Mrs Laris McIntosh of the Mountainside Division.

St James: Mayor of Montego Bay, Councillor Shallman Scott, 32, trade unionist, of the Rose Hall Division, Deputy is Councillor Princess Vernon of the Spring Mount Division.

Hanover: Mayor of Lucea, Mrs Zena Stanhope of the Riverside Division. Deputy mayor is Mr Larius Holt of the Alexandria Division.

Westmoreland: Mayor of Savanna-la-Mar is Councillor Sebert Davis, trade unionist of the Grange Hill Division. Deputy mayor is Mr Wilbert Sirjue, chemist, for the Bluefield Division.

Trelawny: Mayor of Falmouth, Councillor Osmond Hillock of the Sherwood Content Division. Deputy mayor, Councillor Aston Gordon of the Warsop Division.

St Ann: Mayor of St Ann's Bay. Councillor Derrick Frater of the Alexandria Division. Deputy mayor is Councillor Henry McKenzie of the St Ann's Bay Division.

St Mary: Mayor of Port Maria, Councillor Walter Brady of the Port Maria West Division. Deputy mayor is Mrs Hyacinth Knight, councillor for Gayle.

Portland: Mayor of Port Antonio, Councillor Gerald Tucker, 33-year-old clerk, of Long Bay Division. Deputy mayor is Councillor Bertram Manahan, 58, truck operator of the Hope Bay Division.

St Thomas: Mayor of Morant Bay is Councillor Noel Flemming ,29, industrial technologist of the Dalvey Division. Deputy mayor, Mr Dudley Bartley, 66, of the Whitehall Division.

PNP URGES CAMPAIGN TO ISOLATE SOUTH AFRICA

FL202002 Bridgetown CANA in English 1906 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 20 Mar, (CANA)--Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) is disturbed over recent developments which it said could only serve to consolidate South Africa's racist government and the party has called for an intensification of the campaign to isolate the white minority regime.

The PNP, in a statement issued today, drew attention to a number of issues, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement that America would not abandon South Africa and said that these could only help to increase Pretoria's intransigence. It also pointed to South Africa's constant refusal to implement the United Nations plan for black majority rule in Namibia, repeated arms incursions into Mozambique, the continued failure of the U.N. Security Council to approve mandatory economic sanctions against the country and the collusion of a number of European countries in helping Pretoria to escape the OPEC oil embargo.

"Against this worrying background, the executive is of the view that the campaign against South Africa must be intensified now and all steps must be taken to effectively isolate its evil government," the PNP said. This, the party added, must include sporting contacts as sport was an area where the pressure was being felt by the white minority. In this regard, the PNP called for a strengthening of the Gleneagles agreement on Commonwealth sporting contacts with South Africa, plugging all loopholes, thus "preventing nationals of signatory countries from participating in all sporting events against South African teams or in South Africa at all." "Individuals who decided to compete in South Africa, a country where sports are organized on a racist basis, must be made to understand that they will not be welcomed elsewhere," the party said.

It also called on the government to intensify efforts to finalize a United Nations convention against apartheid in sports, which it said was an initiative of the former PNP administration, headed by Michael Manley.

It said too that the Jamaica Government should increase to "the maximum within our means," the level of its assistance to the African liberation fund to help in the struggle against "oppression and human exploitation" in South Africa.

WORKERS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT'S JOB CUTS

FL232314 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 23 Mar (CANA)--Hundreds of workers from among the estimated 12,000 displaced by the government's suspension of its special employment program were demonstrating in Kingston today to protest the action.

The special employment programme was started by the former Peoples National Party (PNP) government--with workers given low-paying, unskilled jobs to help deal with Jamaica's chronic unemployment problem. However, the program was criticized by the Jamaica Labor Party, which came to power last October, on the grounds that it was unproductive, rife with corruption and that benefits went to (?PNP) supporters.

In a parliamentary statement last Wednesday, local government Minister Peranel Charles said that the program was being suspended so that it could be reorganized for production and to clean up corruption. He did not say when it would resume.

The decision for today's demonstration was taken at a meeting of the workers and their bargaining agent, the National Workers Union (NWU) yesterday.

The NWU has viewed the move, in which the workers were given two days' notice before the cutting off of their jobs, as an act of victimization by the government. NWU president, Roy Thompson, told yesterday's meeting that the demonstration was no political campaign but "a legitimate move seeking the rights of the working class people of this country."

The NWU is aligned to the opposition PNP.

PNP LEADERSHIP CRISIS TO BE RESOLVED BY NEXT WEEK

FL242205 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 24 Mar, (CANA)--Unless there is a major breakdown in discussions now taking place between opposition leader Michael Manley and officials of the People's National Party (PNP), the leadership crisis within the PNP should be resolved by next week with Mr Manley still at the helm, a well-placed party source said today.

Mr Manley triggered the crisis early last month when he sent his resignation to the party's National Executive Council (NEC), and stipulated that if it were rejected the NEC should then set up a small committee with which he would discuss his conditions for remaining leader.

The NEC did reject the resignation, but Mr Manley was not satisfied with the margin of the vote. The party leader passed a resolution fully endorsing his leadership.

There had been speculation that Mr Manley was seeking the removal of leftwingers from key positions within the PNP, but that was denied by Party Chairman Dudley Thompson. It was the future of the party in terms of its direction, and philosophy which Mr Manley wanted to discuss, Mr Thompson said.

Originally, the NEC had chosen one member from each of the PNP's six districts to meet with Manley, but the opposition leader recommended that it be expanded so that it could be reflective of all views within the party. The source said that Manley had resumed talks with the committee on Sunday and that (?they) had been looking at reasons for the PNP's massive election defeat by the Jamaica Labor Party last October as well as strategies for the future.

"The talks have been going well, and barring a major breakdown the whole thing should be resolved by next week," the source said.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Mar (CANA)--A new ambassador, Dr Federico Urruchua Durand, has taken charge of the Mexican Embassy here. Dr Urruchua had his first meeting with Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer yesterday, dealing with matters of cooperation, including the joint Mexico/Venezuela oil facility and trade. They also discussed Belize, with both sides applauding the recent agreement between Guatemala and Britain, which aims to insure independence for the British Central American colony by year's end. Guatemala had been claiming sections of Belize and threatening the colony with invasion if it went into independence before a settlement of the dispute. The settlement of the territorial dispute between Belize and Guatemala will ease tension in the area, both men said, according to a statement here. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2129 GMT 18 Mar 81 FL]